4. Captain Williamson has advocated officially and demi-officially the employment of the police on the making of roads, and, so long as they can be beneficially engaged in that matter, I do not object to the measure; but to me it seems impossible that they should be detained for such business with advantage after the middle of February. The work thereafter, I think, must be remitted to the next cold season, or be carried on by the Garos themselves or other volunteers. I deprecate the idea, which seems to be current, of employing Garos only for this business; they should, in my opinion, be made to work on occasions like the present as far as required, otherwise induced by kind usage to volunteer their labor. From the documents which have been forwarded to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, it will be observed that the Garos have rendered very great assistance to the troops, and great care is needed that they should not be overworked or unduly pressed. Even in Europe, considered civilized, it is well known that in times past men were unduly taxed for forced labor, and the system of forced labor was always a cause of disgust among the peasantry. I think that this is a point very specially to be guarded against, for men willing to render some service continually run away.

5. Coolies have been obtained in the estate of Ranee Surnomoyee of Moorshedabad, on the churs in the east of the Berhampooter, who have been compelled to go up to Tura with loads, and it appears to me that this forced labor has not been judiciously used. There is a great deal too much compulsion, which renders the work disgustful to those employed.

6. The road to Tura has now been made (partly by the labor of the sepoys and police forming my escort from Cooch Behar) easy for bullocks and practicable for carts, from Rohoomaree on the Berhampooter to Damalgiri, only 12 miles from Tura. I have no doubt that with such an assignment of funds as was made for last year (which was unfortunately overlooked by Captain LaTouche, then in charge), in the year 1873-74 carts, bullocks, and animals of all sorts may easily progress from the Berhampooter to the station of Tura for the supply of provisions.

7. With reference to Captain Williamson's proposition, contained in his diary herewith sent, that he should have an increase of 150 police, I beg to recommend its adoption for a time. No doubt the police authorized already may find it difficult to embrace the duties which will be imposed upon them by the submission of the Garos, hitherto called independent, spread over such a large tract of country. It is highly undesirable to call out troops from the regular army. Armed men, trained as police, will be much more easily available, and do all that is required of them at a very much less cost.

8. I very deeply regret the abolition of the police battalions; in my opinion they should have been maintained for charge of jails, treasuries, frontier duties, treasury guards, and a variety of other services, and I think it my bounden duty to express this opinion, which is the result of observation and thought from the day the new organization came out to this hour. I have expressed this opinion before, and only now renew it, the occasion offering. The police collected for this expedition have as yet shown themselves thoroughly efficient, but had to be collected with some difficulty from all quarters of Bengal, and it seems to me alike unjust to the officers and men that they should be so subjected to the performance of military duties for which they can neither expect the honors nor rewards ordinarily assigned to the military. As a matter of fact, the contingent of the Rajah of Cooch Behar and the police sent from Bengal, deputed for the Bhootan Campaign, who underwent all the labors of it, and were exposed to everything that the regular troops suffered, have not received, now eight years after the conclusion of the campaign, the medal accorded to the troops and to them, though in reality they bore the severest part of the duties which were heretofore the lot of the military, and had to maintain posts where they had to meet the enemy, as though they had been regular troops; and His Honor cannot doubt, from the review of my services, I am a competent witness on such a subject.

9. The police, unlike the military, have to leave their wives and children, whom they usually bring now to the places at which they are stationed, and their families, to my knowledge, have been subjected to great inconvenience by the sudden orders to march the men away on two campaigns.

10. I beg to submit Captain Williamson's diary with these observations for the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Diary of the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, from the 23rd to the 29th December 1872.

23rd December.—Busy at official correspondence. There is no news of Captain Davis, except that he is somewhere near Dangkengiri, in the Jirah Dooars. I hope he may arrive soon I sent a letter to him by the Lukma of Bonigiri, who came in and submitted this morning. Bonigiri is no distance from Dangkengiri. The following paid up revenue to-day :—

		Houses.
1.	Amphadamgiri	24
2.	Loochilgiri	20
3.	Rungalgiri	28
4.	Darbot Kullak	20
5.	Migadopgiri	24
6.	Rungribugiri	40
7.	Rongrengiri paid up arrears of revenue	16

Sent off a number of coolies to bring up russud from Farramgiri. Rongrengiri would be a capital position for an outpost. The position is an excellent one, water abundant, and it is central and might easily be connected by a good path with Jirah, I imagine. I ordered the Garos who submitted to-day to clear a path from this to Thappa. When this is opened out we shall have a direct path across the hills.

I shall endeavour to arrange with the Garos to keep this path open at all seasons, when once the line has been cleared and approved by me. I hear the villagers of Dilmagiri have fired their own village. The guard which went for dahs to Kiragiri the other day, found it blazing as they passed through. Some Garos (of Dilmagiri, I suppose) were yelling in the jungle as the guard passed through the village and beyond it, and menaced the constables, but a few shots drove them off, and one of the Garos dropped his shield and spear, which the head constable brought in to camp with him. This was as the guard was going upwards towards Kiragiri. I was in camp at Semsangiri when the guard returned. From what they say, I fear it is true the unfortunate coolie who is missing must have fallen into the hands of the Dilmagiri people, who were smarting under the repulse they received at Rongrengiri, and, if so, he was killed immediately. Parts of a human being were found near the sacrificial altar in the village of Dilmagiri, and a bag like that used by the Nepaulese was found slit up near the place. I shall probably be able to find out more about the man's fate on the return of one or two Luskars who have gone into Tura.

24th December.—The Lukma of Warengiri, independent, was brought in by Thaja Luskar this morning, and he paid up his revenue at 8 per house. This village is situated on the Summesaree river somewhere near Banchamgiri. I sent off Thaja to see to the clearing of the road between the Saramphang Hât and Tura, by a more direct line than that followed by me on my route here, and he reports that the line is now opened nearly to Samandal, so it will be shortly finished. Thaja is a capital Luskar, indeed the best in the hills I think; his word is to be relied on; what he says he does, and he never pretends ignorance. He brought in his brother Thanja, who has long eluded me. I have not seen him since he met me in the fields of Mandalangiri in January 1869. He has always been afraid to come in before.

25th December.—Xmas. day. Sollung Luskar arrived from Tura and brought in a large dâk of letters. Went up the Semsang river by boat with

Captain Woodthorpe, intending to fix the position of a large tributary of the river which flows in above Saramphang, but about a mile above the hât our further passage was barred by a small waterfall. The Garos of the village of Bonigiri (lately submitted), whom I sent with a letter to Captain Davis, returned to-day saying that they had delivered it, and Captain Davis was close by, and would camp the night at Saramphang. He curiously sent no reply to my letter, excepting a verbal message, according to my informant, that there was no use writing as he was so close. Possibly the Garos may have invented this; he should have acknowledged the note, to have removed all doubts.

26*th December*.—Captain Davis did not arrive here after all, and the Lukma of Songsak informed me he was further off than my first informant gave me to understand. I suppose he is visiting villages adjacent to his route, which has delayed him. I was busy at office work nearly the whole day, replying to a large budget of letters that came by yesterday's date. The coolies from Farramgiri arrived in camp to-day with the remainder of the stores. A constable died of fever to-day; he was a man who had been sent from other districts.

27*th December*.—The Garos of Dilmagiri came in and paid up their revenue amounting to 40, being at the rate of 8 per house for 80 houses. They declared they had nothing whatever to do with cutting up the coolie who strayed from our camp on the march to Saramphang. This they say was done by the villagers of Rungulgiri, who were following us on our march; the man, they say, got intoxicated on some liquor he found in the Runghakgiri village, and then wandered back towards Dilmagiri, where he fell into the hands of the Rungulgiri people, who killed him and stuck his ears up in the pooja place of the Dilmagiri village. The Dilmagiri Garos admit their complicity in the Damakchigiri raid, and that they have five of the heads of the victims. I directed them to go and fetch these skulls, and I shall have them publicly burnt at Rongrengiri. I also fined them Rs. 200. The Luskur of Dilmagiri promised to return within four days with the fine and the skulls. I have directed other villages, who have heads taken in this raid, to surrender them at once to be burnt here, and thus end the feud for ever; and I have inflicted a proportionate fine on all the villages concerned, which I think, under the circumstances, will be sufficient punishment, for it must be remembered that several villages, viz. Bowigiri, Kukwagiri, and Darangiri, have already suffered severe punishment which I inflicted in July last.

The village of Jongmigiri (Dep) which was concerned in the raid, and has two skulls, was to have brought them in to-day, but its representatives not having appeared, I intended to send Mr. Daly to the village to demand their surrender; but Jorah, the Lukma of Neagmandal, begged to be allowed to use his influence on the villagers, and said he would go and try and bring these people in with the heads, and I have allowed him to go. I have news of the whereabouts of Captain Davis to-day; he is in camp at Sokodum. He has succeeded in bringing in 17 villages; he was twice attacked, but appears to have driven off the enemy with loss, and the villages which attacked him have since submitted, owing to the energetic measures he adopted. He expects to reach this camp about the 29th or 30th December. Both he and Mr. Scanlan have been ill, I am sorry to say. There now only remain about 10 villages of small size independent, and these lie towards Bengalkhatta, west of Dilmagiri. Captain Davis's next route will bring him in contact with these villages, and I hope I shall soon be able to report their submission, when the object of the expedition will have been attained.

I set all the coolies in camp to-day clearing the site of the village of Rongrengiri, as on it I shall build a guard-house and godown. Rongrengiri is a most excellent place for a guard, and I think an outpost of 80 or 100 men should be maintained here for the next two or three years, at any rate until we can be thoroughly assured of the reality of the submission of the independent Garos. Rongrengiri is accessible from Doorgapore and Jirah. Supplies of rice could be drawn from Thapa, which is only a day's journey to the

north. The site is excellent, being impregnable on three sides, and easily defended on the fourth; and water is abundant and close by, as the Summessuree flows under the base of the rock which forms the southern side of the site. The road I propose cutting will run from Doorgapore, *viâ* Rongrengiri, to Thappa and Jirah; this line is already open between Rongrengiri and Doorgapore, and that between Thappa and Rongrengiri is nearly completed. Rongrengiri has also the great advantage of being near the large Garo hât of Surrengphang, which is only three miles distant. This hât the Garos want to re-open, and Dilmagiri mentioned the matter this morning in conversation. I should imagine that this site would also be fairly healthy, as it is at an elevation of 1,800 feet, considerably higher than Tura, and the surrounding country is high and dry. Nothing would keep the Garos so well in order as a strong post in the heart of the hills, and I would rather have one strong post, strong enough to act in the offensive as well as defensive, than a number of small outposts.

The question of an increase to my district police will have to be considered without delay, now that such a large extent of country has been placed under my direct control. I think I should at least be allowed 300 constables, if my plan of a central outpost at Rongrengiri is sanctioned.

28*th December*.—Mr. Daly and his police have been halting at this place during the week, awaiting Captain Davis's arrival; he has in consequence no diary to submit for the Commissioner.

Sent off the Lukma of Sobukgiri to call in the Lukma of Jongmigiri, who has not yet made his appearance. Sent out a letter to Captain Davis, asking him not to delay his march here, for we are all detained on his account. He seems to have been doing good work, from what I can judge from the scrap of a letter he sent me the day before yesterday; but his having delayed so much on the road, although to good purpose, has prevented my utilizing Mr. Daly's services, for until Captain Davis arrives, I shall not know what places he has visited, and where it is necessary to send Mr. Daly. Had Captain Davis met us here about the 18th, as I proposed, both he and Mr. Daly could have been employed in different directions, and the work Captain Davis is now doing alone, being divided among the two parties, would have been accomplished in probably half the time. Captain Woodthorpe visited Bongongiri and ascended to a peak the Garos had cleared for his operations according to my orders.

29*th December*.—The building for the police guard I propose leaving at this depôt is making satisfactory progress.

Report from Captain Davis—dated Camp Sookadum, the 24th December 1872.

We arrived here this day. Three or four villages to our west, which I find from a letter from Colonel Haughton received to-day, have not submitted; and as Scanlan is on his back with fever, I leave him here for two days and look up these other villages with 30 men or so. Seventeen villages submitted; a scrimmage with two; one attacked us at night, Dukigiri; one attacked our rear guard and coolies who were leaving Sinal; a few killed in both occurrences—two for certain at Dukigiri. Below is a list of the villages submitted. I was down with fever yesterday, and am not strong yet. We shall be at Rongrengiri in about five or six days.

Villages submitted.

Remgiri.	Mandalangiri.
Dukigiri Para.	Sokadum.
Dukigiri.*	Dimbil.
Bolongiri.†	Rongrengiri.
Sinal.*	Dulbut.
Yogogiri.†	Baldamgiri.
Manda.	Dolbot Dilma.
Grah.	Donel.
Gabul.	

* Burned, and submitted a few days after. † Scrimmages at these places.

No. 15, dated Julpigoree, the $\frac{6}{10}$th February 1873.

From—Colonel J. C. Haughton, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division.
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

With reference to your letter No. 88 of 7th January last, I have the honor to report further on the proceedings in the Garo Hills.

2. The officers have used their best endeavours to save the coolies in their camps from sickness; this is no easy task with persons who are so utterly reckless, specially in matters of diet. The officers themselves have, I believe, with the sole exception of Captain Williamson, suffered from fever or other illness. One officer, Mr. Scanlan, is reported to be in a very precarious state; I myself, though but little exposed, and for a short time in the country, still suffer from fever. This is not probably so much due to any special unhealthiness of the climate as the vicissitude of temperature to which all entering the hills are exposed—hot sun by day, and, if encamped in a valley, ice at night. This exposure is inseparable from such expeditions as that into the Garo Hills.

Vide Dr. Duka's Sanitary Report to Sanitary Commissioner for last year.

3. The information the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor desires regarding timber in the Garo Hills will be collected by the Deputy Commissioner as soon as possible. It appears that owing to the closure of forest operations in the Eastern and Western Dooars by the Forest Department, the Mech timber-cutters have flocked into the more accessible timber districts in the Garo Hills, and at present the timber exports of the district of Gowalparah are mainly from the Garo Hills. A small tax has been levied, and the Deputy Commissioner has been requested to raise this tax to as high a rate as it will fairly bear, leaving due profit to the timber-cutters and to those who take it to market.

4. It seems to me that the Forest Department have hitherto entirely overlooked the object for which it was instituted. This I believe to have been not for the mere purpose of raising revenue to Government, but to ensure a continued supply of timber to the public by avoiding waste. In this division, however, the practice has been to tax timber at a prohibitory rate, as the market stands at present. Recently the Deputy Conservator expressed an opinion to the effect that it was better any amount of waste occurs in private estates than Government forest should be worked without very close supervision. I think I have succeeded in showing him that the Government have as much interest in economizing the timber in private forests as in those reserved by the Government.

5. Whatever stores of timber may exist in the Garo Hills—and I have no doubt that these are very valuable—the utmost circumspection should however be used in managing the property. The soil, if owned by any one, is owned by the Garo people; but they themselves appear to be intruders, from what quarter is not known, who have pushed out "Hazangs" and others now living in the plains. There can be no doubt that the Garos succeeded not only in occupying the hills, but a large fringe of the plains, from which they have been driven back during the last 150 years.

6. Hitherto, since the commencement of the British rule, the Government has not interfered with the cutting of timber in the Garo Hills, and the timber-cutters have only paid small sums, in the shape of presents,* to the headmen in whose district they cut timber. I would recommend that if the Government are pleased to meddle with the timber-cutting in the Garo Hills, and any forest officer is deputed, he should be placed most strictly under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, as the irritation occasioned by the injudicious acts of petty local officers is not

* This is exclusive of the small tax heretofore imposed by my orders on timber passing out of the hills.

unfrequently a source of great difficulty and discontent, ending sometimes even in rebellion, which, to say the least of it, is an expensive complaint.

7. I very much regret that I am able to give so poor an account of the movements and transactions of the police in the hills. The fact is thus accounted for: I have only received one report from Captain Davis (copy enclosed). It is clear and gives valuable information. Captain Williamson repeatedly complained to me of his failure to get reports from Captain Davis with the northern column. He has however since informed me by demi-official note that he found, on meeting Captain Davis, that officer had forwarded* to him journals for five weeks which in consequence of Captain Williamson's movements, and the fact that they were forwarded from village to village by Garos, who probably did not know their destinations, had miscarried; moreover, Captain Davis and his assistant, Mr. Scanlan, had been constantly ailing with fever: the latter, as already noticed, was reported recently to be in a very precarious state. But these officers have rendered excellent services. Under their auspices Gowalparah is now connected with Tura by a good bridle path, and Captain Davis's party have visited or been visited by every community in the district assigned to him, and he has now, after collecting a house tax at the rate of eight annas per house, as a token of submission to be perpetually rendered, gone on to Tura, there to settle accounts with Colonel Gordon. Captain Williamson will now proceed, as separately reported, to settle the boundary between the Khasi and Garo Hills, in conjunction with the officer conducting the survey.

* It has been later ascertained that all Captain Davis's letters were sent to the central depôt at Rongreng, and after long detention there, returned by the native officer in charge to him.

8. Mr. Daly's party, since the date of my last report, marched across the hills, on the false alarm of a godown having been burnt and constables killed on the frontier of Gowalparah. He has returned to Tura to settle his accounts. This being done, he will retrace his steps to Cachar. From some cause not explained, I have only received one official account of his proceedings. I am aware that Mr. Daly and his companion Mr. Goad have both suffered from fever, and I have little doubt that the absence of reports from them is perfectly explainable. The communities through which the detachment under Mr. Daly has passed, have all tendered their submission, and paid up the revenue imposed, or in addition fines for opposition or failure to discharge the dues they formerly agreed to pay. Captain Williamson's recent return from Tura across the Garo country to Gowalparah has lately been reported by telegram. He found the people everywhere submissive and quiet, and he is at present in the Gowalparah district disposing of a charge of murder on the frontier preferred some months ago, which, from his occupations, he was unable to attend to before. After fixing the boundary between the Khasi and Garo Hills, as separately reported upon, he will return to Tura and hold a general meeting of the chiefs, according to annual custom. He expects that the police (excepting only such a number as may be necessary to retain, as a precautionary measure, in case of reaction, till he has recruited up to the number sanctioned by Government, not as a permanent force, but only till it is clear that no reaction is likely to take place) will be enabled to return to their districts on the 1st March.

9. In the meantime the Government steamer *Koladyne* has been placed at the disposal of Brigadier Stafford, commanding on the North-East Frontier, for his tour round Assam. This service finished, she will take the Bengal Police from the lower districts back to Goalundo.

10. The companies of the 43rd Native Infantry placed on the frontier of the Khasi Hills seem to have done excellent service, although not actually engaged in the field.

11. They have cleared bridle roads from the Khasi Hills, if not altogether as far as, within a short distance of, Tura. At the date of the last report the road had been completed as far as Swangiri, a position well in advance in about longitude 90° 34' east and latitude 25° 30' north.

12. I have no doubt that they have proceeded far beyond that. The Deputy Commissioner is instructed to complete the path so as to open easy communications with Shillong. The officers of the 43rd Native Infantry have, I believe, explored the country in all directions round them, and route surveys have been made by the officer in charge, which will prove probably very useful. The detachment has been allowed to return to its head-quarters, as there appeared no necessity for detaining it. The exercise the men have had will probably be very useful to them, and I would add that the experience gained by the whole of the police force engaged will probably render them more efficient for like duties in future.

13. The officers of the survey party headed by Captain Woodthorpe appear to have co-operated admirably in the objects of the expedition, and are said to have made excellent progress. The Surveyor-General, however, who himself has had experience on the frontier, is the best judge as to work done, of which he will no doubt receive reports from the officers concerned. It affords me, however, pleasure to record my testimony, based on the reports of the local officers, of the anxiety to push forward their work and the zealous co-operation of the survey officers. I trust that their work, which will prove a very valuable aid in the administration of the country, may shortly be completed.

14. It will be observed from this and other reports that there is now a good bridle road right across the hills from Dalloo, in the plains of Mymensing, through Tura to Gowalparah; another which joins these roads from Shillong to Tura, yet another from the Berhampooter at Rohoo-maree to Tura, up which I recently took a nine-pounder field piece on wheels to Tura and back. The Kaloo river has been cleared of snags and logs, and deepened by bamboo groin fences, so that now, about the worst season of the year, canoes carrying 20 maunds can proceed from the Berhampooter to within 9 miles of the station of Tura. The road also has been so improved, that 50 carts and a long string of pack-bullocks now travel from the Berhampooter as far as Damalgiri.

15. My view is, that if the policy heretofore adopted is carried out, the objects of Government will have been fully attained and the Garos rendered peaceable and contented subjects of the British Government. Our policy has been, while using a strong hand, uniformly to conciliate them by all reasonable means in our power. Civilization cannot be introduced in a day, and due consideration must be had to the facts that misrule has been the rule; and that, at any rate from the time of Mr. David Scott to the close of 1866, no efficient measures were taken to bring the Garos into subjection, and furthermore that the British Government did not take efficient measures for their protection from the aggressions of the zemindars in the plains, who had no right or title over the plain country where we first found Garos.

16. In conclusion, I would specially recommend to the notice of Government the services of the officers employed in this business, being either in civil employ, as non-regulation officers, or attached to the police of the regulation and non-regulation districts of Bengal. They cannot look to the rewards and distinctions awarded to military officers in like cases, but they have shared the risks, fatigues, and exposure due to a regular military campaign, and I think are entitled to the recognition of their services by Government.

17. His Honor will be aware that although I myself had considerable acquaintance with the Garo Hills, I declined to propose a plan for the campaign till I had consulted Captain Williamson, whose local experience was greater than my own. I think very much of the success of the campaign is due to the excellent arrangements proposed and carried out by Captain Williamson, and his hearty co-operation in the suggestions made by me for a coercive and at the same time conciliatory policy. He reports that Mr. Cawley, who is permanently stationed in the Garo Hills, has ably seconded him. Mr. Cawley is an officer who had the misfortune on the reduction of the police to be placed in a lower grade.

18. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon has, as far as it was possible for him to do so, most efficiently supervised all the general arrangements, and has provided for the provisions specially required for the police from Bengal. He has also had the duty of winding up the accounts of the police force, which I have no doubt will be effectually carried out. Had occasion required, I have no doubt he would have maintained the character he acquired in the field of Bhootan, when serving under my orders in 1864-65; but as the Garos did not choose to fight, that opportunity was wanting.

19. The energy shown by Captain Davis in preparing the scattered detachments which joined him at Julpigoree for united action in the field, and his subsequent service in the hills assures me that he is a most active and energetic officer. In a very brief period he organized the police collected here, and marched them away to the hills perfectly fitted for a campaign. I regret that the absence of his diaries disenables me from saying more.

20. The operations of Mr. Daly are very favorably reported upon by the Deputy Commissioner. He made a very rapid progress from Cachar, arriving on the frontier and penetrating the hills before expected. In fact, it was thought impossible he could arrive as early as he did.

21. I have no doubt that Messrs. Goad and Scanlan have done good service; that they have undergone great hardships is equally certain, and I trust that the reports of the officers under whom they served will enable me to do them ample justice hereafter.

22. Mr. Reily, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, an officer experienced in the Garo Hills, and enjoying a pension for injuries received, I think in 1865, while engaged against the Garos, has rendered very valuable service at Tura, and has been, from his local experience, of very great assistance to the Deputy Commissioner, though the circumstance of the Garos yielding did not allow him the opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field.

23. I have derived great assistance from Mr. R. Pughe, Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose services were placed temporarily at my disposal for personal assistance. The service having terminated, he has been directed to stay with and assist Colonel Gordon, pending the orders of Government for his future guidance.

24. Under a separate cover will be forwarded a sketch map showing the routes followed by the various officers up to date.

Diary of Captain R. P. Davis, Commanding Northern Column, Garo Expeditionary Force.

Monday, 9th December 1872.—The force under my command, consisting of two European officers, (Mr. P. H. Scanlan and myself,) 1 inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 8 head constables, 108 constables, minus a guard of 1 head constable and 6 constables sent to guard our stores at the Thappa depôt, left Nibaree this day at 7-30 A.M., accompanied by Mr. Robert of the survey department.

Having marched the whole time through forest jungle, at 8-45 A.M. we reached the river Deyrick, *alias* Dedaram, *alias* Bulbola. We found the water too deep to allow us to cross at the ford, so we proceeded some 300 paces higher up, and after some little trouble crossed the river, which we left to our left. At 9-10 A.M. we came to a slight ascent; after half an hour we made a slight descent and came on very fairly level road; at 10 A.M. we came across a road leading to the north to Susum, to the south to Akaroop, the former said to be a day's journey distant, and the latter only a few hours'. We halted for half an hour at this place, after which we proceeded on our march, and after having gone about one mile we passed a road to our left which led to Akaroop and Rongrengiri, the former place only about an hour's march, the latter one full day's. At 11-20 A.M. we crossed the Rajoong river and saw Gokulgiri about a mile to the west. Halted just outside Gokulgiri at 11-40 A.M for ten minutes. Proceeded on our march and reached Kamagiri at 1-30 P.M. Kamagiri is situated on the river Deyrick. All the villagers had bolted. I had them sent for, and the whole of them returned—men, women, and children. The coolies with the rear guard came in very late to-day, about 10-30 P.M. This is a very long march, and the coolies are tremendously knocked up. Kamagiri village consists of 30 houses. Lukma's name Thisin. Water good and plentiful. Road from Nibaree to Kamagiri good, but rather hilly towards Kamagiri. Kamagiri consists of 30 houses, 40 men, 22 women, and 18 children.

Tuesday, 10*th December* 1872.—Having made enquiries and found that independent villages Remgiri and Dukigiri were a day's march from this place, also that Rengchagiri had submitted and paid up the revenue, I with Mr. Scanlan and a force of 50 men, leaving the camp standing at Kamagiri, proceeded at 7 A.M. towards the above-mentioned independent villages. We passed through Gokoolgiri which we had passed yesterday, which consisted of 12 houses, 25 men, 15 women, and 12 children, (Lukma's name Chilmil,) and went about two miles further on the road to Nibaree; then turned to the south-east, crossed the Dedaram, *alias* Jenai river, at 8-40 A.M. At 8-50 passed into the clearance of Akaroop village, which lies to the east a short way. At 9 o'clock we reached a "parah" of Akaroop, consisting of 5 houses; the people from this parah had bolted. Proceeded to another "parah" of Akaroop, which we reached at 9-45; we halted here for half an hour; the road from Ramagiri to this place is very fair, but there are numerous ascents and descents. The Lukma of the village "Goran" was with us. The whole of the three "parahs" of Akaroop consists of 54 houses, 72 men, 45 women, and 40 children, all present in this village. At 10-15 A.M. we again started for Remgiri in a southerly direction. We went along a very fair road, but rather hilly, till 11 A.M., when we arrived at the clearance of Remgiri. We were met by villagers on an adjacent hill, who, after a parley with us, conducted us to their village, which we reached at 11-45 A.M., where amicable arrangements were made; the Lukma "Gonjan" submitting to the British Government, saying he would pay up the revenue, which he did for one year* in advance. In this village there are three "parahs" close together, consisting of 36 houses, 52 men, 47 women, and 38 children. He accompanied us and led us to Dukigiri. Whilst at Remgiri, a few men came in from Dukigiri. I told them I would visit that village the next morning; they then went away. After making a few enquiries, I was told I could reach Dukigiri by night; we therefore started at 1-50 P.M., and after a march up and down steep ascents and descents, and along a very bad road, half of which was through water, we reached Dukigiri at 3-10 P.M. Found the village deserted, but only some of the property moved away. After sending out some of the Remgiri and other Garos that were with us, they managed to find and bring in towards evening some of the women and three or four of the men of the village, amongst whom was the Lukma "Kinyong." I kept them in custody during the night. About 10 P.M. the village was surrounded by a large body of men (judging from their shouts and the noise they made, I should say there were about two hundred), who pelted stones, &c., at us. We opened fire on them and

* *i.e.*, for the current year 1872-73, not in advance.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

kept a vigilant watch, and three times during the night drove them off when they attacked us; no casualties on our side.

Wednesday, 11th December 1872.—This morning, with Mr. Scanlan and fifteen constables, I proceeded some 500 yards or so up the hill, where there were a few houses and where the Garos had been heard during the night, and from where they had been pelting stones. They disappeared on our approach. We took two small guns (iron) from the houses they had been in during the night and returned to camp. The villagers of a "parah" of Dukigiri having a separate Lukma, and who resided about three miles distant, came in to camp saying they had heard the firing during the night, and that their women were frightened and were hanging themselves, and they wanted to submit to Government, I accepted their submission. I call this village Dukigiri-ki-parah. The Lukma of Dukigiri after this said he would submit. I fined the village Rs. 50 for their attack during the night, and told the Lukmas of Dukigiri, Dukigiri-ki-parah, and Remgiri, to accompany me to Kamagiri, where I would receive their revenue for one year in advance, and at 11 A.M. marched for Kamagiri, taking a north-westerly direction direct to Gokoolgiri. The ascents and descents were very great on this road, but on the whole the road was very fair. We halted about one mile south of Gokoolgiri for ten minutes, reached that village at 3 P.M., having crossed the Dedaram river three times; we then proceeded on to Kamagiri, which we reached at 5 P.M. Dukigiri contains 16 houses, 60 men, 44 women, and 35 children. The Lukma's name is Ginjon. Dukigiri-ki-parah contains 18 houses, 45 men, 28 women, and 14 children. The Lukma's name is Lalgiri.

Thursday, 12th December 1872.—Started from Kamagiri *en route* for Gindaparah at 7-30 A.M.; crossed the Deyrick river three times by 8 A.M.; crossed it again at 8-10. At 8-20 we crossed the Shegesin river, which is one of the boundaries of the Kamagiri lands, river running from north-west to south-east. We then after crossing the river entered the lands belonging to Singotalgiri, which village is said to be about three miles to the south. At 8-30 and at 8-40 we crossed the river Deyrick; at 8-50 we reached a road running to the north-west to Jamjoondagiri, which is said to be about three miles distant from this point. The river Chilbura here falls into the Deyrick. Tosingbara, Rajeng Lukma's village, is said to be about 5 miles north-east of this spot and about 8 miles west of Kamagiri. Jamjoondagiri lands are on the west of the Chilbura river, and Songotalgiri is south of the Deyrick river at this point. At 9-10 we reached a large clearance, where the Jamjoondagiri villagers had prepared huts for us. We halted for five minutes; at 9-15 A.M. we proceeded on our march; and at 9-25 A.M. we crossed over to the south of the Deyrick river, where we came on to Jamjoondagiri lands; at 9-40 we reached the boundary of Jamjoondagiri and Gindapara lands. From this spot the lands of three villages, Jamjoondagiri, Sungotalgiri, and Gindapara, appear to meet. The Samrenga Joora divides the lands of the two first-named villages from those of the last. At 9-55 we came across an old road leading to an old Gendapara location; since 9-25 we have come up a very steep ascent, and appear now to be on the top of another ridge of hills. We descended on the other side. At 9-50 came into some of the Gendapara clearances. The road up to this point had been cleared for us. I saw some Garos in the distance and had them caught; they turned out to be the Gendapara Lukma "Songal" and a few villagers. They refused to show the road to their village; after a little gentle persuasion, they pointed out the road and led us to their village, which was totally deserted. The roads had not been cleared, and we came across "panjees" set here and there. We reached the village at 11-30. I fined the village Rs. 25, which I realized, and halted for the night. I ordered the Lukma to send for all his men, women, and children.

It is not so far from Kamugari; about 4 miles is the distance I think.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

This village, although dependent, is not well disposed. I suppose Captain Davis inflicted this fine because he found the road "panjeed," though he does not say so.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Friday, the 13th December 1872.—At daybreak the men, women, and children of this village were assembled. I counted 24 houses, 43 men, 18 women, and 13 children. The Lukma's name is Songal. We started at 7 A.M., and cut our road through the jungle eastwards along the top of a ridge of hills; at 9-15 arrived at the boundary of the Gendapara and Katmaclangiri lands; came across a large herd of elephants. At 10 A.M. we halted for 10 minutes at "Rane Jhoora," and at 10-10 A.M. proceeded on our march, and reached Katmandangiri at 11-30 A.M.; villagers, men, women, and children, all present. This village consists of 24 houses, 44 men, 25 women, 26 children. Lukma's name "Gerong." Halted at this village for the night.

Saturday, 14th December 1872.—Commenced to march at 6-45 A.M. in an easterly direction. At 7-5 crossed the Karika Jhoora and came across a road to Akaroop and Rongrengiri. At 7-20, after a very steep ascent, we saw the Bolingiri clearances about two miles off. Having left strong guards with the coolies and baggage to protect and bring them up slowly, Mr. Scanlan and myself with the remaining body of police pushed on to Bolongiri at 7-50; and at 8-5 A.M. we crossed the Jenam river; at 8-10 we met the road to Bolongiri running south, also one running west to the Katmadamgiri clearances; at 8-15 we again crossed the Jenam river, where we came on a road leading to Nebaree running in a north-easterly direction, and to Bolongiri south-westerly; reached Bolongiri at 10-30, found the village deserted. This is an independent village. I sent out some Garos to see if they could find any of the Bolongiri men. They returned in about two hours and reported they could find no one. Halted in the village for the night and took the necessary precautions for the safety of the camp. Counted the houses, which amounted to 25, and reckoned, with the Garos and others, that there must have been about 60 men in this village.

This is probably the village known as Sinal Bolong.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Sunday, 15th December 1872.—Started for "Sinal," another independent village, at 6-15 A.M., after burning Bolongiri and destroying about 80 large bales of cotton and a great quantity of dhan. Reached Sinal at 7-50, after numerous ascents and descents over rather a bad road. Summoned the villagers, but they would not appear; burned the village and destroyed large quantities of cotton and dhan, and halted there for one and a half hours. Re-commenced our march at 9-20 A.M., to a village I saw in the distance, but whose name I could not find out. Just as we started, some Garos rushed out of some jungle below the village towards the coolies and baggage. The rear guard stood and commenced to repel them. Mr. Scanlan and myself doubled the police on to the top of a small hill close by, and fired a volley at these Garos and dispersed them. I then, keeping a strong guard to protect the coolies, sent the men into the jungles after the attacking party. After about an hour I sounded the "retreat." The police I had sent out returned, but had not come up with them in the jungles. We then resumed our march at 10-10 A.M. in a southerly direction and came across the clearances of this unknown village at 11-10, after an hour's march over a very bad road "panjeed" and "pitfalled" in many places. We proceeded on in an easterly direction, and at 12-30 came on the village; I halted here for the night and sent out men to call in the villagers. They were unable to find any. This village contained, as far as I could make out, 52 houses.

The Garos of this part of the hills, the Nibaree Doors, are among the worst in the hills. These severe measures of Captain Davis have compelled the submission of the villagers.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Monday, 16th December 1872.—This morning I discovered the name of the village to be Jogogiri. Burned and destroyed it, as also a large quantity of cotton, dhan, &c., and proceeded at 6-10 A.M. towards an independent village named Mandah, which lay, as far as I could make out, an east north-easterly direction. We crossed at the foot of the hill on which Jogogiri was a stream which the Garos call the Chotakisnoi *alias* the Dasing river, and leaving it to our south we proceeded on our march by 6-45 A.M. We had crossed the Chotakisnoi three times. At

As this village, Jogogiri, deliberately attacked Captain Davis, he was right in destroying it.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

9-15 we reached the cultivation of an independent village called "Grab," with the cultivation of Mandah laying about one mile to the south. As we reached this cultivation I sent on Garos to find the Mandah men; they appeared on the top of a neighbouring hill, and after a long parley they approached us and led us to the cultivation and old village which appeared to have been abandoned for some years. We reached the old abandoned site of Mandah at 11 A.M., and returned to the cultivations (where the villagers evidently lived, as they had their fowls, pigs, cotton, and dhan there) at 11-45 A.M., when I halted for the night; the Lukma "Wajan" submitting to our Government. This village contains 21 houses, 35 men, 30 women, 18 children. At 1 P.M., "Songma," Lukma of Gabul, another independent village, appeared, submitted, and paid revenue for his village. Gabul is situated to the south of this, about one day's march distant. The Lukma of "Grab," another independent village, also came into camp and said he would submit. I told him to stay in camp and I would visit his village on the morrow. Grab lies about three miles north-east of Mandah. These three Lukmas said that they had seen and heard about the burning of the villages of Bolongiri, Sinal, and Jogogiri, and as they had no wish to be served in the same way they had submitted. I also learned this day that the villagers of Bolongiri, Sinal, Grab, and Mandah, had assisted in the attack on us on the night of 10th instant at Dukigiri. The independent village of Gabul is said by the Lukma to contain 19 houses, 25 men, 33 women, and 20 children.

This village is usually known as Gerrah.
W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

I have no doubt that the Lukmas stated the truth, and that they were afraid of meeting with equally severe punishment if they resisted, and were very glad to submit. I think on the whole the lesson those villages in the Nibaree Dooar have had, will have a beneficial and, I hope, a lasting effect.
W. J. WILLIAMSON.
Deputy Commissioner.

Tuesday, 17th December 1872.—We started for Grab this morning at 6-10 A.M., having sent friendly Garos to Sinal, Jogogiri, and Bonongiri, and other independent villages roundabout, to inform them that if they did not come in I should visit them and reduce them to submission by force. We reached Grab at 7-10 A.M. Halted for 20 minutes, counted the houses, and then proceeded to another parah of Grab. Halted for 40 minutes, and counted the houses and inhabitants. Both villages of Grab contain 38 houses, 58 men, 74 women, and 56 children. Lukma's name is "Rongban." I ordered the Lukmas of Mandah and Grab to proceed with me and pay in their revenue at Rongrengiri. At 9 A.M. we started for Rongrengiri. At 10-15 we halted at Reesaparah, a parah of Rongrengiri, for 10 minutes, and counted the houses and inhabitants. I found there were 10 houses, 27 men, 24 women, and 11 children. We again made a start for and reached Rongrengiri at 11-35 A.M.; villagers all present. This day's march was over a good road, though hilly, and had been cleared by the various villages. Halted for the night.

Wednesday, 18th December 1872.—Halt at Rongrengiri. Wrote up diaries and made arrangements for bringing in russud for 24 days from Thappa to this place, where I shall leave a guard over it and proceed to visit a few independent villages near Gabul which lie in an east-south-easterly direction from this.

Thursday, 19th December 1872.—Halt at Rongrengiri. Despatched Mr. Scanlan with a proper guard, &c., to fetch russud from Thappa. Sent out Garos to call in independent villages. A Lukma named "Bijit," from an independent village named Mandalangiri, came in and submitted this morning. I accepted his submission, and told him to fetch his revenue and call in other independent villages. Attached are tables showing marches made and villages visited, &c., showing supposed number of inhabitants, &c.

Mandalangiri is close to Dilmagiri, which my column passed through.
W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Owing to there being a large number of independent villages just off my route, I have been unable to keep to the route proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, but shall adhere to it in the main points. I sent two constables to Goalparah for treatment, as they were a clog on my movements,

one suffering from liver, the other from chest or lung complaint. The roads we have passed over could be made passable for four-footed animals at a very little expense.

Diary closed and despatched *viâ* Thappa.

R. P. DAVIS, *Captain,*
Commdg. Northern Column, Garo Expeditionary Force.

CAMP RONGRENGIRI, GARO HILLS,
19*th December* 1872.

Table showing Distances marched by Captain Davis's Force.

Date.	From.	To.	Time on march.	Miles marched.	REMARKS.
			H. M.		
9th ...	Neebaree	Kamagiri	5 50	16	Captain Davis reached Rongrengiri on the 17th; had he come on to this place as I directed him, he would have been here by the 21st; a great waste of time has occurred by his not carrying out my instructions.
10th ...	Kamagiri	Dukigiri	5 35	16	
11th ...	Dukigiri	Kamagiri	5 30	14	
12th ...	Kamagiri	Gendapara	4 0	10	
13th ...	Gendapara	Katmadamgiri	4 20	10	
14th ...	Katmadamgiri	Bolongiri	3 30	9½	
15th ...	Bolongiri	Jogagiri	3 55	10	
16th ...	Jogogiri	Mandah	4 50	11½	
17th ...	Mandah	Rongrengiri	4 20	12½	
18th & 19th	Halt at Rongrengiri ...	... ...	.....	.....	

Table showing Villages and those submitted, &c., &c., to Captain Davis.

Village.	Name of Luckma.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Dependent or independent.	REMARKS.
Kamagiri	Teesin ...	30	40	22	18	Dependent ...	
Gokulgiri	Chilmil ...	12	25	15	12	Ditto ..	
Akaroop	Goran ...	54	72	45	40	Ditto ...	
Remgiri	Gonjan ...	36	52	47	38	Independent ...	Submitted on the 10th and 11th December 1872.
Dukigiri	Ginjon ...	16	60	42	35	Ditto ...	
Dukigiri Keparah ...	Suljun ...	18	35	22	14	Ditto ...	
Genduparah ...	Songul ...	24	43	18	13	Dependent ...	
Katmundamgiri ...	Girong ...	24	44	25	26	Ditto ...	
Bolongiri	.. ...	25	.....	.....	.....	Independent ...	These three villages were burned by me. I may perhaps have counted in some houses that should not be so.
Sinal	... ...	56	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ...	
Jogogiri	.. ...	52	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ...	
Mandah	Wajan ...	21	35	30	18	Ditto ...	Submitted on 16th and 19th. The two latter not yet visited.
Grah	Ronglean ...	38	58	74	56	Ditto ...	
Gabul	Songna ...	19	25	33	20	Ditto ...	
Mandalangiri ...	Bajit ...	17	Not known for certain.			Ditto ..	
Reesa Para	Kartek ...	10	27	24	11	Dependent ...	Para of Rongrongiri no separate Luckma.

Captain Davis makes no mention of the amount of revenue he has collected in the Hâts. He will give further details when we reach.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 23, dated Julpigoree, the 12th February 1873.

Memo. by—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with observations that the whole of the neighbouring zemindars have rendered most zealous assistance; but it is only fair that it should be remembered the great body of coolies, over 700 in number, employed in carrying provision, &c., making roads, clearing the rivers, are hill-men sent from this quarter, more than two hundred of whom had been engaged in the "Lushai" expedition from this quarter; also several elephants were detached; and Cooch Behar has contributed 100 pack-bullocks and 50 carts to travel over roads over which a cart never before passed, for the purpose of storing provisions to supply the garrisons during the coming rainy season.

No. D, dated Goalparah, the 5th February 1873.

From—Captain W. J. Williamson, Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills,
To—The Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

There is one point on which I omitted to touch in my report on the Garo expedition, and that is the cordial assistance rendered by several of the zemindars of the neighbouring districts.

2. Most conspicuous among these native gentlemen has been Rai Prithi Ram Choudhari, Bahadoor, the zemindar of Mechparah, who contributed very greatly to the success of Captain Davis's column by the cordial manner in which he responded to the calls made on him for russud and coolies. He stored russud at the depôts of Tickri Killah, Nibari, and Thappa, and assisted Captain Davis with a large body of coolies, who have done most excellent service throughout the campaign. This gentleman is always foremost in proferring assistance and in carrying out the wishes of Government to the utmost of his power, and I feel sure that Colonel Comber, the Deputy Commissioner, Goalparah, will endorse this opinion. I trust that his services will meet with some recognition from Government.

3. The Rajah of Sushang also rendered assistance in obtaining some supplies on the southern frontier, and so did the zemindars of Karoibari and Ghollah on the western side of the hills; and the agents of the Rani Surnomoyi, on the Roomarichar, rendered valuable aid in forwarding the supplies and baggage of the central column to Tura.

4. The estate of the Rajah of Bijni under the Court of Wards, of which Mr. Scanlan is the manager, gave material assistance in forming the depôt at Cabul; and my thanks are due to these gentlemen for the effort they made to promote the success of the expedition.

5. The principal difficulty was supply, and this was successfully overcome by the establishment of several depôts, many of which, indeed the greater number, were situated close to or in the Gowalparah district, and it is to Colonel Comber's management, assisted as he was by the zemindars of his district, that these depôts, on which so much depended, were efficiently maintained. Colonel Haughton is well aware of the demands that were made on the Goalparah district, and will be able thoroughly to appreciate the assistance Colonel Comber, his subordinates, and the zemindars, have given to the officers of the expedition.

Dated Tura, the 22nd January 1873.

Demi-official from—Capt. W. J. Williamson, Deputy Commr., Garo Hills,
To—A. Mackenzie, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal, Judicial Dept.

I have just received your letter of the 17th, and was much gratified to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased with the results of the expedition. Mr. Daly has finished the work I gave him, and has visited the villages remaining independent at the time of my last letter to you. The independence of the Garos is *entirely* at an end now. The survey has been carried through the western hills, and the blank in the map is entirely filled in. I do not think the Garos will give us any more trouble, and their submission I believe to be real and lasting; but as you say, we must not at first rely on it too much; I have therefore recommended that this police be raised to 300 men, which has been sanctioned, and the establishment of a strong outpost at Rongrengiri, near Dilmagiri; and I leave for the interior to-morrow, and shall, when in camp, seek for a suitable place in the Niburi Dooar for another outpost: but perhaps I may be able to look after this part of the newly acquired country without a guard, as I shall have now a strong body of police at Tura to move on the least symptoms of any unquiet. I have cut a capital path across the hills from Durgapur in Mymensing and Jirah in Goalparah. I have joined Tura and Nibari by a path, also Tura and Rongrengiri and Dawa. The 43rd Native Infantry cut a path as far as Swangiri, near the Khasi Hills (marked in the map), and there now only remain 12 miles more to be cut between Dawa and Swangiri to join Tura and Shillong by a good bridle path. I made the Garos cut all these paths, and I have insisted, as a mark of submission, that they always keep them open.

Captains Davis and Daly are working round on their respective routes to Rongrengiri. On their arrival there I have directed them to proceed to Tura, where the whole force will assemble prior to making arrangements for sending the men back to their districts.

I leave to-morrow to visit the Nibari Dooar and the newly acquired villages in that direction, to inspect the new lines of road that have been cleared, and to see to the appointment of Luskurs and Lukmas over the tracts that have lately submitted. I expect to be away from Tura about a fortnight or three weeks.

When I have done the above business, I hope to dispose of the Khasi and Garo Hills boundary, which the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to have laid down. I have also to see to the completion of the survey; and I shall be accompanied in my present tour by Captain Woodthorpe, who is carrying the triangulation through the hills. The Garos have rendered considerable assistance in this work by erecting, under my orders, conspicuous marks on the higher hill-tops.

Telegram, dated the 1st February 1873.

From—Julpigoree. | To—Calcutta.
From—Commissioner. | To—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAMSON telegraphs from Goalparah arrival from Tura. He passed through the heart of the lately independent country; found all perfectly quiet. The Garos have cut a fine road from Tura to Nibari in Goalparah; another road from Shillong to the plains of Mymensing is nearly cleared. Police work nearly finished. Police assembling at Tura to close accounts. Survey has made great progress, but is somewhat hindered by fog.

Dated Camp Tura, the 16th February 1873.

Demi-official from—CAPTAIN W. J. WILLIAMSON, Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills,
To—A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

YOUR two letters of the 1st and 10th February reached me the day before yesterday and yesterday. I have just returned from a tour in the Jirah Dooar, where, as I told you, I was going to inspect the line of road between the central depôt at Rongrengiri and Jirah. I was not so well pleased with the road, as it is circuitous and in parts hilly. I am inclined to think, after an inspection of the newly-acquired country, that it will be the better plan to give up the idea of outposts and trust to patrols, which can be sent out every month, and visit all the important villages, and if there is the least sign of disturbance, I can *myself* be down on the spot in a very short time, and with the police I shall have at my disposal, suppress it in a moment. Outposts take off a number of effective men, who are isolated in spots not over healthy, where there is considerable difficulty in keeping up supplies, and they are generally only useful for defensive purposes; and they could not be maintained in this case at a strength equal for offensive and defensive purposes, and I have no officers I could spare to put in charge of them, who could be entrusted with the discretion offensive operations would entail. After much thought on the subject, and after having carefully visited the whole country, I incline to a system of patrols through the country, and this I know was Colonel Haughton's opinion, though in the first instance I was inclined to differ from him. You ask whether I found a better locality than Tura. I know the whole hills now, and I think there are no places so suitable for a station as Tura, so healthy or so convenient in all respects, though I am prepared to admit Tura is not central; but this matters little, as now I know the country; I can reach any village in it in three or four forced marches.

Daly has gone back to Cachar. Captain Davis is in Tura; he arrived with his column a day or two ago.

I will write fully about the forests, population, &c. I have already called on the survey officers to supply me with all the information in their power about the forests, their area, variety of timber, facilities for working, &c.

There are some good sâl forests in the newly-acquired country, but they will be difficult to work owing to the nature of the rivers, which are often full of rocks and rapids.

Wild elephants are very abundant in the centre of the hills. I claimed both the timber and elephant mehal on behalf of Government in the newly-acquired country. The Garos said, with reference to the latter, they were very glad Government wanted the elephants, as they were a source of constant annoyance to them.

Telegram, dated Garo Hills, the 19th February 1873.

From—Dy. Commr., Garo Hills. | To—Colonel Haughton.

Just returned from tour through Jirah Doar. From examination I have now made of country I am averse to stockades,* and think a system of patrols would be better. All is quiet and going on well. Daly left on Friday for his own district. Davis came in here this morning. I have arranged for the appointment of Luskurs in the new tracts. The change Davis made in revenue arrangements in Damrah Dooar† has been accepted without a murmur. I shall proceed in a few days to lay down the Khasi boundary with Woodthorpe. Progress is being made in enlisting new police; one-third of new force has been raised. Cart-road will be passable for carts in a week; the business is concluded, and the police force will be sent to their own districts as soon as arrangements can be made for their transport.

* *i.e.*, outposts.

† House-tax of half a rupee, instead of a nuzzer, from a village.

Telegram, dated the 19th February 1873.

From—Julpigoree. | To—Debree Ghât, *viâ* Burhee.
From—Offg. Commissioner. | To—His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

All well up to date in Garo country. Williamson and Davis at Tura; Daly gone to Cachar. Business concluded, save laying down Khasi boundary. Garo accounts under adjustment in my office.

No. 652P, dated Fort William, the 3rd April 1873.

From—C. U. Aitchison, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1196, dated 1st March, forwarding a copy of a Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the results of the Garo expedition, together with a copy of the reports on which the resolution is based.

2. His Excellency in Council has perused with much satisfaction the accounts of the progress and completion of the expedition, and desires that the cordial thanks of Government be communicated to Colonel Haughton, to Captain Williamson, and to each of the officers named in paragraph 13 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution of 1st March. The Governor-General in Council desires me also specially to acknowledge the assistance rendered by the detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry. In his letter No. D, dated 5th February, Captain Williamson draws attention to the help afforded by Rai Pritheo Ram Chowdree, Bahadoor, zemindar of Mechparah, the Rajah of Sushang, the zemindars of Karoibari and Ghollah, and by other native gentlemen. To these also the thanks of the Governor-General in Council are very cordially tendered.

* * * * * * * *

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DIVISION.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE								
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.									
		Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	16 0	15 0	16 0	22 8	30 0	27 4	22 8	18 0	25 0
	2	Bancoorah	17 8	17 8	18 12	24 0	22 0	...	17 8	17 8	23 0
	3	Beerbhoom	16 0	14 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	19 0	19 0	24 0
	4	Midnapore	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 0
	5	Hooghly	16 0	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0
		Howrah	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	17 8	17 8	17 8
		Central Districts.									
PRESIDENCY	6	24-Pergunnahs	12 4	12 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	8 0	8 0	...
	7	Nuddea	16 13½	14 8	16 13½	29 0	32 0	35 0	17 12	17 12	16 0
	8	Jessore	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 10	28 0
RAJSHAHYE	9	Moorshedabad	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0
	10	Dinagepore	12 0	11 5	12 0	22 5	22 5	22 5	24 0	24 0	27 0
	11	Maldah	18 0	16 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	12	Rajshahye	13 8	14 4	15 0	60 0	...	...	15 0	16 14	15 0
	13	Rungpore	16 1	15 12	20 0	...	...	...	16 1	14 1	14 0
	14	Bograh	18 12	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	18 0
	15	Pubna	22 8	17 8	28 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0
COOCH BEHAR	16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0
	17	Julpigoree	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	8 0
		Cooch Behar.*									
		Eastern Districts.									
DACCA	18	Dacca	12 0	12 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	24 0
	19	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	20 0
	21	Mymensing	9 12	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	25 0
	22	Sylhet	11 0	11 0	12 4	11 8	11 8	13 0	23 0	25 0	24 0
	23	Cachar.*									
CHITTAGONG	24	Chittagong	10 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0
	25	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0
	26	Tipperah	12 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.* Hill Tipperah.*									
		BEHAR.									
PATNA	28	Patna	17 0	15 0	23 15	28 0	30 0	31 0	20 0	21 8	...
	29	Gya	16 0	13 8	20 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	30	Shahabad	16 0	13 8	20 0	26 0	30 0	29 0	11 0	12 0	14 0
	31	Tirhoot	14 0	12 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 0
	32	Sarun	15 0	14 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	15 0
	33	Chumparun	14 0	11 0	21 0	34 0	27 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
BHAUGULPORE	34	Monghyr	21 0	19 9	21 0	36 7	35 7	33 6	13 6	13 6	14 7
	35	Bhaugulpore	16 6	13 14	20 3	31 9	..	40 6	18 15	16 6	22 11
	36	Purneah	12 0	10 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	25 0
		ORISSA.									
ORISSA	38	Cuttack	18 6	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	18 0
	39	Pooree	17 6	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	23 10
	40	Balasore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...
		CHOTA NAGPORE.									
		South-West Frontier Agency.									
CHOTA NAGPORE	41	Hazareebaugh	16 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 8	12 0	12 0
	42	Lohardugga	16 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	16 0
	43	Singbhoom	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	29 0
	44	Maunbhoom	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	18 0
		ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.									
ASSAM	45	Gowalpara	20 0	8 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0
	46	Gowhatty	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0
	47	Durrung.*									
	48	Nowgong	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0
	49	Seebsaugor	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0
	50	Lukhimpore.*									
	51	Naga Hills.*									
	52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.*									
	53	Garo Hills.*									

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th April 1873.

Districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
24 0	20 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	22 8	20 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	
20 0	20 0	27 8	31 0	30 0	...	38 0	36 0	32 0	22 0	21 8	21 4	8 12	9 0	8 12	
24 0	24 0	30 0	35 0	15 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	24 0	24 0	28 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	
25 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	
18 0	15 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	
17 4	18 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 12	20 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	
20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	26 11	26 11	8 14	8 14	9 0	
28 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	21 4	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
22 0	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	8 0	8 8	8 8	
27 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	.	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	7 5	7 5	8 0	
25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
25 5	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	24 0	...	7 15½	8 2½	...	
29 8	27 1	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 0	7 4	7 4	6 0	
33 12	34 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 0	16 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	
30 0	30 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 4	31 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	
13 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	
24 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
32 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
24 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
28 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	
31 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	
33 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
26 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	
32 8	32 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	
22 4	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
18 0	19 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	22 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	
20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	29 0	...	32 0	29 0	29 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	
22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	
25 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	29 0	33 0	30 0	31 0	29 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
24 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	21 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	
19 9	18 9	24 1	...	...	...	33 6	31 5	32 5	35 7	36 7	34 6	8 4	8 4	7 8	
20 3	17 11	25 4	...	...	...	31 9	31 9	35 5	25 4	25 4	29 0	8 3	8 3	8 3	
27 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	30 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	
23 0	23 0	27 0	40 0	30 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
32 13	30 3	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 15	28 14	32 0	9 8	8 8	9 0	
35 7	38 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	26 4	26 4	9 0	9 0	8 9	
38 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	
17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	
17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	
30 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
24 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	
26 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	
26 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	
12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th April 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.		1873.				
	Western Districts.					
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan ...	April 8th*	.10	Weather hot ...	Cotton and teel withering for want of rain; grain market cheaper.	Fever decreasing; some cases of cholera and small-pox.
2	Bancoorah ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Hot. There has been some rain in the northern part of the district.	Cotton doing well; other crops are being gathered; a good outturn is expected.	
3	Beerbhoom ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Rain and hail in the south of the district on the 30th March. Dry and hot elsewhere.	Where rain fell it did much good. It is wanted generally.	
4	Midnapore ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Seasonable; cloudy in the mornings.	No change since last week. Prospects of crops favorable.	
5	Hooghly ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Clear and cloudy; warm wind from south-west.	Rain much wanted for ploughing.	
	Howrah ...	„ 5th	Nil.	No rain; hot and sultry; strong southerly winds in latter part of week and cloudy sky.	Rain required throughout the district; a very plentiful mango crop expected. The young sugarcane is suffering from want of rain.	A few cases of cholera in Golabaree.
	Central Districts.					
Presidency Division. 6	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 8th	Nil.	Seasonably warm, and occasionally cloudy.	Nothing to notice. Rain is much wanted.	Cholera still prevailing, but to a mitigated extent.
7	Nuddea ..	„ 5th	Nil.	Hot and windy in the day time.	Rain is much required.	
8	Jessore ..	„ 5th	Nil.	The weather has been generally clear and hot, with strong wind. Cloudy on the 5th.	Rain is much wanted in all parts of the district. In the north it is desired to enable planters and ryots to commence their spring sowings, and to revive the October plants and for the sowing of the aus rice. In the south it is wanted for the boro crop.	
9	Moorshedabad ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Weather getting very hot; no rain during the week.	The rubee crops still being harvested. Aus sowing has begun in some parts.	No abatement of cholera and small-pox is observed.
Rajshahye Division. 10	Dinagepore ...	„ 5th	Very little rain, not measureable.	There was a slight norwester in the station on Sunday night, and storms have evidently occurred in other parts of the district. Weather generally seasonable.	Ploughing going on for next year's crops.	
11	Maldah ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Weather close, and threatening at times; wind variable.	Rubee crops being reaped; an average good crop expected. Boro dhan thriving.	A good deal of cholera reported from several parts of the district.
12	Rajshahye ...	„ 5th	A few drops of rain on Wednesday.	Cloudy mornings, clear and hot afternoons, and clear nights; much wind from the east.	Indigo and mulberry plants require rain. The lands are being ploughed for paddy crops.	
13	Rungpore ...	„ 5th	·10	Stormy, with little rain.	Rain rather wanted; sowing going on.	
14	Bograh ..	„ 5th	A few drops.	A good fall of rain to the north.	Rain is needed for ploughing.	Cholera has appeared in the town; rain is needed for public health.
15	Pubna ...	„ 5th	1·54	Warm and seasonable. Heavy storm of thunder and lightning, withh eavy rain and some hail, on the 2nd April.	More rain is wanted for the cultivation of paddy, jute and other crops.	

* Telegram of the 8th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)						
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)	1873.				
Cooch Behar Divn. 16	Darjeeling ..	April 5th	2·10	Several very heavy falls of hail and rain with high wind, thunder and lightning.	*In the hills.* Wheat and barley will be reaped in about a fortnight; both these crops promise a full return. Other crops, viz chota dhan, chota bhoota, phapur, sambah, and cownie are very young, and are doing well. The hail has not seriously injured any of the young crops which are sowing low elevations. *In the plains.* No crops in the ground at present, the land is being ploughed.	
17	Julpigoree ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar ...	„ 5th	1·05	Cloudy on several days. Thunderstorm with high wind and hail on evening of the 3rd instant.	The rain has done good to the cheena, kaon, and aus dhan.	
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca Division. 18	Dacca ...	„ 8th*	Nil.	Weather cloudy at times; west of district very dry.	Rain much wanted.	
19	Furreedpore ..	„ 5th	Nil.	Weather perfectly dry and sunny; now and then the clouds appear, which only increase the rigor of sun's rays.	The continued drought is retarding the sowings of the present year, and injuriously affecting the growing plants in the low lands.	
20	Backergunge ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Warm ...	Fair; rain much wanted.	
21	Mymensing ...	„ 5th	0·56	Hail-storm on the 30th March. Weather changeable, but for the most part cool, with easterly winds.	The rain that has fallen has been beneficial, but more is wanted, especially in the south of the district.	
22	Sylhet ..	Mar. 29th	3·35	Getting hot; constant showers keep the weather cool still.	Boro dhan good; murali sown. Heavy rains have prevented the sowing of the aus and aman.	A few cases of cholera reported in some parts of the district.
23	Cachar ...	„ 29th	2·29	Stormy; a good deal of thunder.	No crops. Tea prospects very good.	
Chittagong Division. 24	Chittagong ...	„ 29th	Nil.	Fair and seasonable ...	No change since last report.	
25	Noakhally ...	„ 29th	Nil.	Cloudy days, with high south wind at noon. Night clear; temperature hotter than in the preceding week.	Moog, kalai, and khesary reaped and gathered; chillies, onions, &c., progressing favorably.	
26	Tipperah ...	April 5th	Nil.	Weather continues cloudy and unsettled. Rain seems impending, and would be welcome.	Good.	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Heat increasing day by day; rain wanted badly.	The prospects of tobacco are good. All the hill people are now busy preparing their jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	„ 29th	0·46	Generally cloudy and very hot; some rain on the 28th March.	In the hills joom cultivation has commenced here and there. No other change to report.	A few cases of cholera at the station.

* Telegram of the 8th April received on the same day.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BEHAR.		1873.				
Patna Division. 28	Patna ...	April 8th*	Nil.	Weather seasonable, though it would be more healthy if the course of the wind were west instead of east.	Few, if any, crops left on the land, and the harvest has been on the whole a satisfactory one.	Small-pox and cholera cases have not diminished in number, but neither disease has appeared as an epidemic in any part of the district.
29	Gya ..	„ 5th	Nil.	Seasonable ...	Crops are now cut.	
30	Shahabad ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Warm with unseasonable east wind.	Rubee crop has been gathered; wheat, barley and linseed bad outturn; sugarcane and opium good; other crops indifferent.	Small-pox abating.
31	Tirhoot ..	„ 5th	Nil.	Growing hot, but still pleasant.	The rubee crops are being cut and gathered, but damage done by the hail which fell on the 7th March 1873 has been very great; still 8 annas crop is expected.	
32	Sarun ..	„ 5th	Nil.	Weather warm with east winds.	Ruhur is being cut; indigo doing well. Fields are being prepared for cheena.	
33	Chumparun ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Fair weather, hot days, and nights rather cool. East winds.	The prospects continue the same as last week; the rubee crop is being reaped.	
Bhaugulpore Divn. 34	Monghyr ..	„ 5th	Nil.	Fair ...	Harvest nearly in; crop a fair one.	
35	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 8th*	Nil.	Easterly wind the whole week.	Crops turning out well as a rule.	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent here and there.
36	Purneah ...	„ 5th	Nil.	East wind ...	Crop report same as last week; most of the cold weather crops, except wheat and oats, have been gathered. On the whole, they are pretty good. The ground is now being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	Cholera on the increase.
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	„ 5th	Nil.	A little rain at Pakour and Jamtara. Weather generally hot and threatening.	Mohowa not so good as last year. Sugarcane and ruhur good, what little there is of it.	
ORISSA.						
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack ..	„ 8th*	Nil.	Weather cloudy ...	Rain wanted.	
39	Pooree ..	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Cloudy, with a stiff wind.	The dabea crop, or the paddy grown with irrigation by lift (private irrigation), is nearly ripe.	
40	Balasore ..	April 5th	Nil.	Warm and cloudy ...	Ploughing has not been commenced as yet in any part of the district owing to want of rain.	Cholera and fever are prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Dry and fine, but cloudy during the last few days.	Little or nothing now on the ground.	Small-pox increasing.
42	Lohardaggah ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Dry and very hot for the time of the year.	There is nothing on the ground now. The mohowa crop is rather scanty.	
43	Singbhoom ...	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Very hot and dry ...	No crops on the ground.	
44	Maunbhoom ...	April 5th	Nil.	Cloudy ...	No crops are now on the ground; the mohowa crop will be a good one.	

* Telegram of the 8th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.		1873.				
45	Goalparah ...	Mar. 29th	0·11	Days clear and bright, and nights cloudy generally. Slight showers of rain on the nights of the 26th and 27th March.	Sowing of asoo crop is commenced in all places except Dhoobree sub-division, where rain is wanted for this purpose.	
46	Kamroop ...	April 7th	2·01	For five nights there were squalls of wind with thunder and lightning; the days were partially cloudy and warm.	Aus paddy being sown; tea plucking commenced; prospects of season favorable.	Public health good.
47	Durrung ...	Mar. 29th	0·15	Strong east and north-east winds; frequent thunderstorms at a distance.	Ryots are preparing their lands for aus dhan and sugarcane crops; tea season very promising.	
48	Nowgong ...	„ 29th	0·33	Weather seasonable; occasional smart showers, with some thunder and lightning.	Ground being rapidly brought under cultivation for spring crops. Tea manufacturing already commenced, as the weather has been so suitable to produce flushes on the bushes.	
49	Seebsaugor ...	„ 29th	2·89	The weather was pretty cool and mostly cloudy, with frequent showers of rain accompanied by thunder-storm.	Planting of asoo dhan has commenced.	
50	Luckimpore ...	„ 29th	0·62	Strong wind throughout the week; hail-storm on Wednesday morning. At North Luckhimpore sub-division rain on the nights of the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant; on the 14th hail with thunder and lightning; the rest of the days fair and dry.	Lands being prepared only as yet for early rice crop; weather favorable for tea and other cultivation.	District healthy.
51	Naga Hills ...	„ 22nd	0·44	Cloudy and dull with light rain.	The new jooms which should have been fired in the middle of the month have been put back by the cold damp weather, and they are therefore not so forward as they were last year.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 29th	Nil.	Showery ...	The sowing of potatoes has commenced, and in other parts of the hills the people are busy preparing their rice lands for seeds.	
53	Garo Hills ...	„ 29th	0·70	Very hazy and warm; occasional strong winds; indications of change to rainy weather.	The firing of jooms still continues.	

Published for general information.

H. J. S. Cotton,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 8th April 1873.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 16th to 22nd Mar. 1873.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil.	Nil.	2·00	29th Mar.	
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	2·15	ditto.	
		Culna	ditto	ditto	1·23	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	2·28	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	0·79	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0·88	ditto	Not received 9th to 15th Mar.
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	5·49	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	ditto	Not rec.	1·15	22nd Mar.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	Nil.	0·90	29th Mar.	
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	0·91	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	ditto	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
		Contai—Dy. Collr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	0·43	ditto.	
		Contai—Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	0·17	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto.	
		Serampore	ditto	ditto	1·22	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	ditto	ditto	1·25	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	1·90	ditto.	
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1·18	ditto.	
		Alipore—Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
		Alipore—Jail	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	0·65	ditto.	
		Baraset	Not rec.	ditto	0·61	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Mar.
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	1·42	ditto	Not received 9th to 22nd "
		Barripore	Nil.	ditto	1·39	ditto.	
		Satkherah	ditto	ditto	0·98	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	1·41	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	ditto	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	0·96	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb.
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1·70	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	1·37	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	0·44	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore	ditto	ditto	0·85	ditto.	
		Nurail	ditto	ditto	3·18	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	ditto	ditto	1·05	ditto.	
		Jenidah	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto.	
		Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	1·08	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb.
		Magoorah	ditto	ditto	0·54	ditto.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	1·71	ditto.	
		Ramporehaut	ditto	ditto	2·16	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	0·02	ditto	1·46	ditto.	
		Jungipore	Nil.	ditto	1·58	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	ditto	ditto	1·96	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	ditto	ditto	1·39	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah	ditto	ditto	0·74	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Beauleah	ditto	ditto	2·12	ditto.	
		Nattore	ditto	ditto	1·60	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	ditto	Not rec.	1·19	22nd Mar.	
		Bhowanigunge	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto	
		Titalya	ditto	1·00	2·29	29th Mar.	
	Bograh	Bograh	ditto	Nil.	0·81	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna	ditto	ditto	0·97	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	ditto	ditto	1·67	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling—Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·75	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling—Hospital	Nil.	0·10	1·58	29th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	ditto	Nil.	0·85	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	ditto	ditto	1·43	ditto.	
		Boda	ditto	ditto	1·49	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	1·46	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·40	15th Mar.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca—Telegraph Office	ditto	0·60	1·27	29th Mar.	Not received 16th to 22nd Mar.
		Dacca—Hospital	0·80	0·30	1·25	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge	0·50	0·64	2·34	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Maniekgunge	Nil.	Nil.	0·26	ditto.	
		Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	1·83	ditto.	
		Goalundo	ditto	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	0·11	ditto	1·71	ditto.	
		Perozepore	Nil.	ditto	1·45	ditto.	
		Madaripore	ditto	ditto	0·69	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	Not rec.	ditto	0·10	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Mar.
		Dowlat Khan	2·10	ditto	2·42	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing	0·36	0·15	1·05	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	Nil.	Nil.	1·05	ditto.	
		Atteah	ditto	ditto	0·66	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	ditto	0·18	0·96	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	1·87	3·32	8·14	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	3·77	2·29	11·02	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	3·15	Not rec.	9·49	22nd Mar.	
		Koyah	1·36	1·93	6·02	29th Mar.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong—Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	0·20	ditto.	
		Chittagong—Jail	ditto	ditto	0·35	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	ditto	ditto	0·90	22nd Mar.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamutee Hill	Not rec.	ditto	0·41	15th Mar.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally	3·48	ditto	4·34	29th Mar.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·94	ditto	1·76	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	Nil.	0·56	2·09	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·76	0·46	2·04	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 16th to 22nd Mar. 1873.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil.	Not rec.	1·07	22nd Mar.	
		Behar	ditto	Nil.	0·97	29th Mar.	
		Barh	ditto	Not rec.	0·76	22nd Mar.	
		Dinapore—Jail	ditto	Nil.	0·51	29th Mar.	
		Dinapore—Cantonment	ditto	Not rec.	0·35	22nd Mar.	
	Gya	Gya	ditto	Nil.	1·11	29th Mar.	
		Nowadah	ditto	ditto	0·74	ditto.	
		Anrungabad	ditto	ditto	0·74	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0·68	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	ditto	ditto	1·44	ditto.	
		Sasseram	ditto	ditto	0·66	ditto.	
		Buxar	ditto	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
		Bhubooah	ditto	ditto	5·50	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	ditto	ditto	4·40	ditto.	
		Durbangah	ditto	ditto	1·45	ditto.	
		Hajipore	ditto	ditto	0·95	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	2·75	ditto	Not received 2nd to 22nd Feb.
		Seetamaree	ditto	ditto	2·50	ditto	Ditto 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	2·43	ditto	Ditto 9th Feb. to 1st Mar.
	Sarun	Chuprah	ditto	ditto	1·99	ditto.	
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	1·12	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motechari	ditto	ditto	3·90	ditto.	
		Bettiah	ditto	ditto	3·25	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	1·43	ditto.	
		Begoosaral	ditto	ditto	0·54	ditto.	
		Jamooie	Not rec.	ditto	1·23	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Mar.
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	Nil.	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
		Soopool	ditto	ditto	1·67	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
		Banka	ditto	ditto	1·07	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	ditto	ditto	1·19	ditto.	
		Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	0·89	ditto.	
		Arrareah	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	ditto	ditto	1·99	ditto.	
		Jamtara	ditto	ditto	0·45	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
		Pakour	ditto	ditto	0·40	ditto.	
		Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	1·80	ditto.	
		Godda	ditto	ditto	1·02	ditto.	
	ORISSA.						
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack—Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	2·40	ditto.	
		Cuttack—Hospital	ditto	ditto	2·71	ditto.	
		Jajipore	0·30	ditto	0·80	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	Nil.	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
		Juxutsingpore	ditto	ditto	2·37	ditto.	
		False Point	ditto	ditto	0·05	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	0·35	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Khoordah	0·32	ditto	0·62	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	ditto	0·92	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec	ditto	1st Feb.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh—Jail	Nil.	Nil.	0·94	29th Mar.	
		Hazareebaugh—Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
		Pachumba	ditto	ditto	1·17	ditto.	
	Lohardduggah	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	1·63	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Palamow	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
		Chyebassa	0·13	ditto	2·51	ditto.	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0·05	ditto	2·36	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	Nil.	Not rec.	1·90	22nd Mar.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah	0·08	0·11	2·19	29th Mar.	
		Dhoobree	Nil.	Nil.	1·45	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	ditto	0·22	2·70	ditto.	
		Burpettah	ditto	Not rec.	2·29	22nd Mar.	
	Durrung	Tezpore	0·13	ditto	2·81	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Mungledye	Nil.	ditto	3·38	ditto.	
		Nowgong	ditto	0·38	2·99	29th Mar.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·21	Not rec.	8·50	22nd Mar.	
		Golaghat	Not rec.	ditto	4·50	15th Mar.	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	7·03	22nd Mar.	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	0·71	ditto	7·85	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	Nil.	ditto	5·05	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Suddya	0·95	ditto	7·87	ditto.	
		Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	0·57	15th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	0·26	ditto	1·65	22nd Mar.	
		Jaowai	1·40	ditto	5·30	ditto.	
	Garo Hills	Cherrapoonjee	2·07	ditto	8·18	ditto.	
		Tura	0·22	0·70	3·02	29th Mar.	
		Benares	Nil.	Nil.	0·22	ditto.	
		Akyab	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th March to 5th April 1873.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29·974	29·992	85·3	76·3	64	S by W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·826	29·884	92·4	71·6	31	S by W	...	...	K	
	31st	10	29·944	29·962	87·5	76·5	58	S S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·769	29·787	96·0	80·5	48	S by W	...	...	.....	b
	1st April	10	29·905	29·923	85·5	76·8	65	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·737	29·755	93·7	80·7	54	S by W	...	...	C	
	2nd	10	29·847	29·865	87·2	76·2	58	S W	...	...	C	
		16	29·709	29·727	91·0	76·7	49	S	...	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	29·815	29·833	86·3	79·1	72	S S W	...	...	S	
		16	29·676	29·694	89·5	81·2	68	S	...	...	CS	
	4th	10	29·742	29·760	87·5	76·5	58	S S W	...	...	CK	
		16	29·621	29·639	91·3	80·4	60	S	...	...	C	
	5th	10	29·740	29·758	84·5	78·3	75	S W	...	...	S	
		16	29·655	29·673	88·5	77·7	64	S	...	...	CK	
Saugor Island.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29·981	29·987	86	78	68	S W	12·2	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29·852	29·858	85	77	68	S S E	15·2	...	N	m
	31st	10	29·964	29·970	86	78	68	S S W	13·9	...	C	m
		16	29·819	29·825	87	77	61	S S W	14·6	...	CS	b
	1st April	10	29·937	29·943	86	77	64	S W	14·8	...	.....	m
		16	29·778	29·784	85	79	75	S	15·4	...	KS	m
	2nd	10	29·868	29·874	86	79	72	S S W	12·2	...	CK	b
		16	29·743	29·749	85	79	75	S	16·7	...	C	b, m
	3rd	10	29·834	29·840	86	80	75	S W	15·9	...	C	m, scuds.
		16	29·693	29·699	86	80	75	S S W	18·8	...	KS	m
	4th	10	29·771	29·777	86	80	75	S W	19·5	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29·650	29·656	86	79	72	S	19·3	...	C	m, scuds.
	5th	10	29·769	29·775	85	80	79	S S W	13·7	...	N	m, o, scuds.
		16	29·691	29·697	83	79	83	S	16·1	...	N	m, o, w, scuds.
Chittagong.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29·952	30·045	78	76	90	N	3·8	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·818	29·909	89	77	56	W	8·9	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29·934	30·026	85	73	54	N N E	3·7	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·788	29·879	91	71	33	S	7·9	...	.....	b, m
	1st April	10	29·904	29·996	86	76	61	S E	4·0	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·801	29·893	87	76	58	S W	10·1	...	.....	b, m
	2nd	10	29·849	29·941	86	75	57	E N E	4·1	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·732	29·824	87	77	61	W	9·4	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	29·812	29·904	84	76	67	S E	4·8	...	CK	b, m
		16	29·675	29·767	86	75	57	S W	12·7	...	CK	b
	4th	10	29·779	29·871	86	75	57	S W	5·3	...	CK, C	b, m
		16	29·657	29·749	85	77	68	S	17·4	...	CK, KS	b
	5th	10	29·764	30·856	84	77	71	S E	4·6	...	KS	m
		16	29·703	29·795	84	78	75	S	8·8	...	KS, K	m
Madras.	Mar.											
	29th	10	30·003	30·033	87	75	55	S E	5	...	.....	c
		16	29·876	29·906	86	76	61	E by S	8	...	.....	c
	30th	10	29·999	30·029	87	75	55	E	9	...	.....	c
		16	29·880	29·910	87	76	58	E	9	...	.....	c
	31st	10	29·984	30·014	88	77	58	E by N	6	...	.....	m
		16	29·860	29·890	85	77	68	E	11	...	.....	m
	1st April	10	29·961	29·991	88	77	58	E by S	6	...	.....	c
		16	29·838	29·868	84	76	67	E	8	...	.....	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29·903	29·933	88	78	62	E N E	10	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·776	29·806	85	78	71	E by N	9	...	.....	c
	3rd	10	29·837	29·867	87	76	58	N E by E	12	...	.....	c
		16	29·748	29·778	76	74	90	E N E	17	0·83	.....	cloudy.
	4th	10	29·780	29·810	77	73	81	N by W	12	0·54	.....	c
		16	29·656	29·686	87	77	61	N N E	14	...	.....	cloudy.
Cuttack.	Mar.											
	29th	10	29·887	29·969	86	75	57	S S W	5·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·779	29·860	93	73	35	S S W	9·4	...	CS	b
	30th	10	29·882	29·964	89	71	37	S S W	4·6	...	C	b
		16	29·746	29·827	94	70	25	S S W	10·4	...	CK	b
	31st	10	29·885	29·967	88	72	43	S S W	5·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·730	29·811	93	73	35	S S W	9·5	...	C	b
	1st April	10	29·857	29·939	87	75	55	S S W	4·3	...	C	b
		16	29·667	29·748	94	76	40	S S W	8·4	...	C	b
	2nd	10	29·797	29·879	88	77	58	S S W	4·3	...	C	
		16	29·650	29·731	92	75	42	S	8·9	...	C, CK	
	3rd	10	29·775	29·857	88	78	62	S S W	6·1	...	C, CK	
		16	29·618	29·699	94	76	40	S S W	9·5	...	C, CK	
	4th	10	29·713	29·795	89	77	56	S	9·1	...	C	b
		16	29·578	29·659	94	75	36	S S W	10·6	...	C, CK	
Akyab.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29·984	30·005	87	77	61	S	2·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·836	29·857	85	79	75	W N W	3·6	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29·961	29·982	85	78	71	S E	0·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·823	29·844	86	76	61	W	4·6	...	.....	b
	1st April	10	29·948	29·969	89	76	52	S W	0·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·803	29·824	86	77	64	W	7·0	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	29·906	29·927	87	76	58	N N W	1·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·756	29·777	85	76	64	W	7·5	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	29·879	29·900	83	76	71	N E	0·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·739	29·760	85	79	75	W S W	3·3	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29·871	29·892	86	78	68	W	0·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·740	29·761	87	79	68	W	1·3	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29·768	29·790	75	73	90	S E	0·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·729	29·752	87	83	83	W	0·3	...	.....	

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th April 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
April ...	1st	29·827	94·7	76·0	138·0	83·7	76·8	72·0	0·69	S by W & S	...	199·0	...	...	Clear & cirri.
	2nd	·780	92·5	76·0	137·8	83·6	77·1	72·5	·70	S & S by E	...	203·5	...	...	Clear & cirri.
	3rd	·743	94·0	78·5	142·0	84·0	78·5	74·6	·74	S, S by W & S S W	...	260·5	...	...	Chiefly cirri.
	4th	·678	93·6	78·0	137·2	84·6	77·2	72·0	·67	S S W & S	1·9	271·7	...	...	Cirri & cirrocumuli.
	5th	·692	87·0	80·2	120·0	83·0	78·0	74·5	·76	S S W & S	2·5	287·4	...	☽	Overcast & stratoni.
	6th	·765	89·7	77·5	129·0	82·9	76·2	71·5	·70	S & S S W	...	179·2	...	...	Overcast, stratoni & cirrocumuli.
	7th	·839	87·3	76·6	122·0	80·5	75·5	72·0	·76	S by E & S	0·6	88·5	...	...	Chiefly overcast.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	○ 18·7
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	94·7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th — by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th — by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto average of nineteen previous years	...	0·48
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th April	...	1·18
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	3·29

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th April 1873.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminee Division High Level Canal for the month of February 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats. Maunds.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats. Maunds.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.				Rs.				Rs. A. P.				Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
3	Rice ...	20	20	60	2	51	0 6 0	1	Iron buckets ...	150	300	405	14	492	6 0 0	68	Private and merchandize.	1,328	3,329	79	1,051	72 13 5	
3	Paddy ...	31	16	100	4	43	0 6 2	5	Do. rails ...	1,610	1,850	2,591	93	3,146	38 0 4								
2	Provision ...	40	110	75	3	91	1 0 6	1	Wagons ...	...	...	546	20	663	7 14 0	20	Government Stores.	2,185	2,390	355	9,148	128 13 10	
1	Oil, &c. ...	20	265	43	2	52	0 9 6	4	Firewood ...	...	...	3,689	132	1,581	23 2 0								
8	Straw ...	667	208	1,212	43	444	5 11 3	1	Paint, &c. ...	25	80	44	2	36	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Jaggery ...	470	2,350	538	19	166	2 10 0	1	Planks ...	490	160	660	23	801	9 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Gall-nuts ...	40	200	88	3	107	1 3 0	5	Empty ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Bamboo-mats ...	40	10	80	3	97	1 3 0	2	Steamer ...	...	...	2,000	71	2,429	30 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Empty ...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11 2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Bamboos—12,000 in No.	...	150	...	...	...	30 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
								...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Passenger ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 10	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68		1,328	3,329	2,196	79	1,051	72 13 5	20		2,185	2,390	9,935	355	9,148	128 13 10	88		3,513	5,719	434	10,199	201 11 3	

Tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of February 1873.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER—42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage. Rs. A. P.
43	Paddy ...	6,012	12,023	...	...	56 10 0
3	Rice ...	914	914	...	...	4 6 0
20	Jaggery ...	22,710	4,542	...	...	28 6 0
3	Salt ...	2,630	526	...	...	4 12 0
2	Gingelly ...	4,104	1,026	...	...	7 8 0
8	Black gram ...	926	741	...	...	6 4 0
1	Wheat ...	189	63	...	...	0 8 0
3	Oil-cake ...	351	401	...	...	3 6 0
2	Cotton ...	3,530	353	...	...	1 12 0
1	Soorkee ...	35	356	...	...	0 8 0
1	Bamboos ...	25	204	...	...	1 0 0
16	Stones ...	81	5,192	...	...	8 0 0
5	Boats including passengers ...	...	...	...	...	7 15 3
81	Empty ...	...	...	..	...	45 4 0
(Rafts) 6	Bamboos—4,275 in No. ..	53	...	...	...	3 10 2
*	Timbers—9 in No. ..	18	...	...	...	1 12 0
195		41,578	26,341	940	...	181 9 5

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage. Rs. A. P.
90	Paddy ...	6,311	12,622	...	...	262 4 0
21	Spices ...	199,520	9,976	..	...	147 4 0
4	Jaggery ...	5,615	1,123	...	...	16 2 0
8	Gingelly ...	25,376	6,344	...	...	93 0 0
3	Gram ...	456	304	...	...	4 14 0
1	Salt-fish ...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0
5	Hides ...	...	...	...	...	59 4 0
1	Bags ...	609	87	...	...	1 2 0
2	Straw ...	491	1,572	...	...	7 12 0
6	Kharee ...	4,175	1,670	...	...	24 0 0
1	Raisins ...	10,240	256	...	...	3 12 0
8	Bricks ...	...	8,308	...	...	121 8 0
4	Firewood ...	314	3,144	...	...	15 8 0
1	Bamboos ...	14	112	...	...	1 8 0
3	Timber ...	2,726	839	...	...	12 0 0
12	Passengers including boat ...	...	...	...	...	31 10 4
75	Empty ...	...	...	...	...	124 2 0
	Timbers—3 in No.	6	...	..	...	1 2 0
245		297,208	50,479	1,803	75,726	927 8 4

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tollage. Rs. A. P.
	THROUGH TRAFFIC.	
1	Passenger ...	15 0 0
1	Empty ...	0 6 0
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
2		15 6 0

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage. Rs. As .P.
	LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC PAID.				
195	Local traffic ...	41,578	940	...	181 9 5
245	Through traffic ...	297,208	1,803	75,726	927 8 4
	T. T. I. WORK.				
2	Through traffic ...	...	...	...	15 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
442		3,38,786	2,743	75,726	1,124 7 9

* Tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal during the month of February 1873.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATTER—42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.							TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.						STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.		ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
			Maunds.	Tons.						Maunds.	Tons.								
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.			Rs.				Rs. A. P.			Rs.			Rs. A. P.
11	Paddy ...	1,585	5,007	179	1,521	12 8 3	8	Bricks ...	192	8,584	306	2,452	21 7 4	26	Local Traffic ...	1,693	188	1,549	27 4 1
1	Straw ...	25	261	9	28	0 10 5	4	Laterite ..	47	2,935	105	1,466	7 5 6	28	Irrigation Traffic ...	437	445	4,432	44 9 0
14	Empty ...	...	...	...	...	6 13 5	2	Lime ...	198	960	34	514	2 6 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...
...	Bamboos, 7,500 in number.	83	...	...	...	6 4 0	14	Empty ...	...	...	...	...	13 5 8	...	.....	...	...	...	...
...	Passengers—24 in No. for 8 miles.	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
...	Demurrage of 2 boats	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
26		1,693	5,268	188	1,549	27 4 1	28		437	12,479	445	4,432	44 9 0	54		2,130	633	5,981	71 13 1

Tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

COSSYE DIVISION.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of February 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Total exclusive of Tonnage of empty boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Total exclusive of Tonnage of empty boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total exclusive of tonnage, of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.									
							Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.							Rs. A. P.
20	Coal ...	8,420	2,815	13,950	...	...	85 8 0	2	Portland cement	800	4,000	2,000	...	...	30 0 0	1,696	Local ...	49,869	4,35,956	5,425	50,042	1,396 7 0
25	Cotton ...	3,275	55,034	7,775	...	...	44 10 0	4	Planks ...	600	930	2,125	...	...	13 4 6	10	Irrigation					
16	Firewood ...	670	1,014	2,125	...	...	12 13 6	4	Empty boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	...	works ...	1,400	4,930	147	2,626	48 14 6
37	Grain ...	2,550	5,003	7,650	...	...	35 8 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
19	Hides and horns	1,102	21,500	3,000	...	...	19 2 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
33	Jaggery and sugar	1,700	7,272	6,225	...	...	25 6 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
11	Metal ...	1,114	36,562	2,900	...	...	18 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
180	Miscellaneous ...	6,993	31,563	33,850	...	...	184 11 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
21	Oil and oil-seeds ...	1,847	11,547	4,900	...	...	24 2 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
54	Paddy and rice ...	9,120	11,844	19,475	...	...	91 12 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
52	Piece-goods ...	756	39,278	8,275	...	...	40 1 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
46	Thread ...	1,089	36,196	9,125	...	...	44 13 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
21	Garden produce ...	1,065	6,720	4,550	...	...	19 4 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
24	Pottery ...	321	276	4,275	...	...	17 0 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
28	Salt ...	4,350	18,600	9,400	...	...	56 1 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
19	Silk and indigo ...	1,847	126,035	5,475	...	...	32 10 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
5	Jute ...	465	1,785	1,100	...	...	4 2 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2	Straw ...	252	82	850	...	...	3 3 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
19	Tobacco ...	1,815	11,995	4,775	...	...	25 10 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2	Stamp paper ...	5	11,000	275		...	3 3 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
4	Sand ...	1,025	60	1,975	...	...	21 7 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3	Rafts of timbers ...	...	275	Logs 7	...	...	1 2 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
217	Empty boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	102 15 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
819	Passengers ...	...	...	no.9,358	...	...	109 9 9	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Ditto ...	...	...	51,475	...	...	368 13 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Miscellaneous revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 9	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
19	Police boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1,696	Total ...	49,869	4,35,956	151,925	5,425	50,042	1,396 7 0	10		1,400	4,930	4,125	147	2,626	48 14 6	1,706		51,269	4,40,886	5,572	52,668	1,445 5 6

Tolls for same month in previous year were Rs. 1,574-14.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for February 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—3 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats. Miles.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Remarks.
							Rs. A. P.							Rs. A. P.	
2	Straw ...	11 Kahan	23	325	...	...	1 10 0	39	Local ...	3,573	10,622	251	6,987	48 11 3	Tolls realized from the portion of the range No. 1 canal, lying between the Roopnarain river and the junction of the Gowkhally extension canal, with range No. 1 canal.—*J. C. V.*
1	Plank ...	70 in No.	100	125	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Peela bricks ...	8,000 in No.	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Empty ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Passengers, 32 men ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Salt ...	275	1,100	450	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Tobacco ...	510	3,000	875	...	...	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canal closed during the month for silt clearance.
3	Pit coal ...	1,500	550	2,150	...	...	10 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Cloth ...	8	1,000	125	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Stone lime ...	1,000	1,000	1,575	...	...	7 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Miscellaneous ...	255	3,200	480	...	...	2 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Ditto plates ...	15	600	100	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Food ...	10	50	100	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Ganges water ...	...	...	400	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Tent ...	...	...	350	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39		3,573	10,622	7,055	251	6,987	48 11 3	39		3,573	10,622	251	6,987	48 11 3	

N.B.—Tonnage shown above is of the boats and not of the cargo.

CONTAI,
The 7th March 1873.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	43,514	25,428 9 6	2,330 19 1	1,26,864 18½	26,584 2 3	2,436 17 7	4,767 16 8
Or per mile of railway	278	162 7 9	14 17 11	811 0	169 13 10	15 11 5	30 9 4
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	353,791	2,97,323 12 0	27,254 13 5	1,467,953 36	3,11,505 4 9	28,554 12 11	55,809 6 4
Total for 12 weeks	397,305	3,22,752 5 6	29,585 12 6	1,594,818 14½	3,38,089 7 0	30,991 10 6	60,577 3 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,025½	19,321 0 5	1,771 1 11	190,187 14	32,359 12 5	2,966 6 3	4,737 8 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	243	123 7 4	10 13 7	1,215 0	206 12 4	19 11 10	30 5 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	388,062½	2,49,565 2 1	22,876 16 1	1,618,617 12	3,28,301 12 9	20,094 6 8	52,971 2 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,794½	1,227 0 0	122 14 6	11,854 0	857 0 0	85 14 0	208 8 6
Or per mile of railway	65	45 0 0	4 10 0	435 0	31 8 0	3 3 0	7 13 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year..	18,559½	13,527 0 0	1,352 14 0	69,075 0	5,710 0 0	571 0 0	1,923 14 0
Total for 12 weeks ...	20,354	14,754 0 0	1,475 8 0	80,929 0	6,567 0 0	656 14 0	2,132 2 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,464	1,128 0 0	112 16 0	27,383 0	873 0 0	87 6 0	200 2 0
Or per mile of railway	231	40 8 0	4 1 0	978 0	31 0 0	3 2 0	7 3 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	100,942	15,117 0 0	1,511 14 0	215,180 0	6,968 0 0	696 16 0	2,208 10 0
Total for 13 weeks	107,406	16,245 0 0	1,624 10 0	242,563 0	7,841 0 0	784 2 0	2,408 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,386	1,142 3 9	114 4 5	21,257 0	572 5 9	57 4 9	171 9 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264	40 12 8	4 1 7	759 0	20 7 1	2 0 11	6 2 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	105,218	15,218 0 3	1,521 16 0	228,105 30	6,976 8 9	697 13 1	2,219 9 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	126,946	1,73,159 1 0	15,872 18 4	815,468 30	3,98,681 11 6	36,545 16 6	52,418 14 10
Or per mile of railway	.....	135 4 6	12 8 0	.....	311 7 6	28 11 1	40 19 1
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	12,93,980	1,968,037 1 0	180,403 7 11	8,878,488 10	44,93,001 14 6	4,11,858 10 2	592,261 18 1
Total for 13 weeks...	1,420,926	21,41,196 2 0	196,276 6 3	9,693,957 0	4,891,683 10 0	448,404 6 8	644,680 12 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	102,855	1,91,756 14 2	17,577 14 3	584,953 10	2,77,572 10 11	25,444 3 3	43,021 17 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	....	149 12 11	13 14 8	.....	216 13 8	19 17 7	33 12 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,363,322	21,41,344 13 7	196,289 18 10	9,473,269 20	55,39,153 3 6	507,755 14 2	704,065 12 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, *on* 223½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,374	17,616 14 3	1,614 17 7	71,263 0	19,555 14 3	1,792 12 6	3,407 10 1
Or per mile of railway	.....	78 13 2	7 4 6	.....	87 8 0	8 0 5	15 4 11
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	58,808	2,08,084 15 10	19,074 9 2	817,730 10	2,51,228 7 3	23,029 5 6	42,103 14 8
Total for 13 weeks	63,182	2,25,701 14 1	20,689 6 9	888,993 10	2,70,784 5 6	24,821 18 0	45,511 4 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,471	15,821 11 8	1,450 6 6	43,974 20	16,831 5 9	1,542 17 6	2,993 4 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	70 12 8	6 9 9	.....	75 4 11	6 18 1	13 7 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	66,926	2,33,658 7 9	21,418 13 11	903,518 0	2,46,930 10 4	22,635 6 2	44,054 0 1

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 16 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 5th April 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE,
The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN,
The Hon'ble F. F. WYMAN,
The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
and
The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the hon'ble member who had charge of the Bill to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act and the District Towns Act had made it over to him. The clauses of the Bill had been settled, and one or two amendments had been made by the Council. The time which by the Rules for the conduct of Business was required to elapse after the amendment of a Bill in Council, had passed, and it now remained only to

pass the Bill. But it struck him that the clause which he had had circulated as a notice of amendment might advantageously be inserted in Section 2, paragraph 2, line 14, after the words "such commissioners." Hon'ble members would see that the object of the amendment was to prevent any cantankerous person from raising a question as to the legality of the retention of his appointment by some Commissioner under the rule of rotation, and so perhaps causing money to be wasted in litigation. The amendment was so trifling that he should have no hesitation, if the amendment were carried, to apply to the President to suspend the rules in order that the Bill might be passed at this meeting.

[His Honor the President observed that it was not necessary to suspend the rules unless the Bill was materially amended.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier then moved that in section 2, paragraph 2, line 14, after the words "such commissioners" the following words be inserted:—

"In case such whole number is not evenly divisible by three, the one-third shall be ascertained by taking the number next below it which is evenly divisible by three, as the number to be divided."

The motion was agreed to.

His Honor the President said he would also venture, without notice, to propose an amendment which was not material. It appeared to him that the 8th section of the Bill ought to come before Section 7, inasmuch as the 8th section referred to a specific amendment, and Section 7 related to a general question which affected a number of Acts set forth in a schedule. The consequence of the transposition would be, that we should have the material provision first, and then the general Section 7, which would no longer be divorced from the schedule to which it related, but the latter would follow immediately after. He moved that Sections 7 and 8 be transposed.

The motion was agreed to.

His Honor the President said the rules which applied to the passing of Bills were as follows:—

"If, after the settlement of clauses, the Bill differs materially upon any important point from the form in which it was read in Council and published, it may be again published as amended and reconsidered after such time as the Council may order.

"If the clauses are settled by the Council as amended by the Select Committee, the Bill may at once be passed. Otherwise the Bill shall not be passed at the same meeting, but shall be brought forward again at a future meeting, and may then be passed with or without further amendment."

Consequently it appeared that the Bill not having been passed at the same meeting at which it was materially amended, it might be passed at this meeting with or without further amendment. And although in the exercise of his duty he should think that if a material amendment were now made, the motion for the passing of the Bill should be postponed, still, as the rule did not really require it and the amendment now proposed was not of a material character, the Bill might be passed at this meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved that the Bill, as settled by the Council on the 29th of March, with the amendments just adopted, be passed.

His Honor the President said he might state to the Council that if this Bill should eventually become law, it was not his intention to enforce the elective provisions of the Bill on municipalities that were unwilling to adopt them. He had said that he did not pledge himself that this Bill was in all respects such as to ensure success, but he thought the Council had very materially improved the existing law; and if any municipality should express its willingness to try the elective principle, he should, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the law, enable them to make that trial.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch said it would be in the recollection of the Council that at the last meeting on which the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses was considered, all the clauses of the Bill and the Schedules down to Schedule E had been settled. At a subsequent meeting he had proposed to bring forward some mere verbal amendments in regard to

Section 41, and the hon'ble member on the left (Moulvie Abdool Luteef) had given notice of an amendment in the same section. But Mr. SCHALCH had then been unable to attend, and the matter was dropped for the time being. He had now to move that the Report of the Select Committee be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said he had now to move the following amendments in section 41 :—

In line 13 to omit the words "the collector;"

In line 14 to omit the word "him" and substitute for it the words "the collector;"

In line 16 to omit the words "shall find" and substitute for them the words "it shall be found."

The effect of the alteration would be to make the first part of the section run thus—

"If at any time after the passing of this Act, on inquiry made by the Collector, as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of part III of this Act, it shall be found," &c.

The object of the amendments was merely to bring the wording of this section in accord with the wording of the following Section 41A.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF said he begged to move an amendment, that the following paragraph be added to Section 41 :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time after the passing of this Act, by a Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct that any embankment not mentioned in Schedule E be included in the said schedule, and the provisions of this section shall apply to such embankment"

The amendment, he thought, was clear enough. But he wished to explain that as in this section there was a provision that after an embankment was included in Schedule E, the Lieutenant-Governor would have power to direct that the same should no longer be included in the schedule, if after inquiry it was found that the maintenance of that embankment was no longer necessary, and also to restore any embankment so excluded, he thought it was but fair to provide that any embankment not now included in the schedule, should hereafter be included, if the Lieutenant-Governor found sufficient reason to include it. As far as the Council had information before them, they had a list of embankments supplied by the Government and the local authorities, in accordance with which the schedule had been prepared. There might be other embankments not included in the schedule, and which, in justice to the parties interested, it might be proper and fair to include amongst these embankments; and he was therefore of opinion that the Government should have full power to include such embankments in that schedule without applying for a further law to amend this Act. For these reasons he thought it was proper that the addition which he had proposed should be made to Section 41.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBUR MITTER said, so far as any new lines of embankments were concerned, he had no objection to support the amendment. In fact the power proposed to be conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor was almost a necessity arising from the enactment of Section 41 of the Bill. As regards, however, the embankments which were now being maintained at the cost of the State, but would no longer be so maintained when the proposed measure became law, he must, to be consistent with what he previously said on the subject, oppose the amendment. Because as respects such embankments, the head of the executive Government was no other than one of the parties to the matter in dispute, the zemindars who were about to be deprived of the benefits they had hitherto enjoyed from them being the other party, and the amendment if carried would have the effect of investing one of the parties, *viz.*, the executive Government, with the power of deciding the question at issue between itself and the zemindars. He had not the slightest doubt but that the head of the executive Government would be perfectly unbiased in dealing with such questions; but he objected on principle to such an union of the executive and judicial functions in the same person, in cases in which, as representing the public, he was directly interested.

He was well aware that after the passing of the Act with Section 41 preserved *intact*, the jurisdiction of the Civil Court over such cases would at once cease; but as he had objected to the provisions of that section, he must in order to be consistent, oppose the amendment, so far as it affected the question of embankments now being maintained at the cost of the State, but not included in the schedule, though judging from the liberal spirit in which the difficulties involved in the question of the schedule were now being met, such precautions as he was now contending for would hardly be necessary.

His Honor the President said it might be necessary to clear the ground somewhat to come to a distinct understanding of the meaning of the provision contained in the amendment. If it was accepted it would not be in the power, and he could assure the Council it would not be the intention of the Government to use this amendment as a means for shutting out any course of action, the hon'ble member on the right (Baboo Digumber Mitter) or any other hon'ble member, might wish to take in regard to embankments not included in the schedule. So far from trying any sharp practice, we had adopted a most honest and straightforward course. We had placed before the Council the fullest information in our hands. We had laid before the Council our private records, which showed exactly what we now kept up. We had shown what we proposed to keep up, and we had shown the very small number of embankments that we did not propose to include in this Bill. We proposed to give the longest time reasonable to enable all parties to make any representations they thought fit, so that the hon'ble member to whom he had alluded, or any other hon'ble member, might say "this embankment ought to be included." It would be for him and other hon'ble members to propose any embankments to be included in the schedule, if they had ground for doing so, and if these were included they would not be directly or indirectly affected by the amendment. The effect of the proposed amendment was that if hereafter it should be discovered that for the public interests it was desirable that the Government should keep up certain embankments, they would be added to the list. It might perhaps be that a case might arise in which the Government was not bound to keep up an embankment, but the interests involved might be so great, and the difficulties of apportioning the costs amongst the parties concerned might be so great, that the Government might be willing to keep it up. In such a case this amendment would enable the Government to add this embankment to the list of embankments in the schedule. His impression was that this amendment would rarely be used for the purpose indicated by the hon'ble member who proposed this amendment, namely to include in the schedule any embankment which had been wrongly omitted.

The arrangement now was to give fair notice to all parties interested to come forward with any embankments which ought to be included in the schedule, and this clause would remain as an additional precaution to enable the Government to add to the list any additional embankments which for any reason the Government might be willing to maintain.

The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch said, he did not think there would be any reason to take advantage of this amendment in view to correct the list of the embankments now proposed to be maintained at the expense of Government. It was proposed that the Bill would be again published for general information, and every opportunity would be afforded to the parties interested to speak out if any embankment which the Government was bound to maintain had been omitted from the schedule. But there was one case in which this amendment might be very useful. The principle of the Bill was that all embankments should be maintained by the persons interested; but it might happen—the case was very likely in Hidgely—that there might be some new embankments which the Government might wish to keep up for the protection of their estates in the late salt line; and it might desire to make public its determination to maintain them solely at their own expense, by entering them hereafter in the schedule. Mr. Schalch thought the provision was a useful one, and he would therefore support the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said, all the sections of the Bill having now been disposed of, he proposed to go on to the consideration of Schedule E. On a former occasion he had explained that the principle on which the schedule had been prepared was that the Government would only include in the schedule all those embankments which the Government were bound to maintain. He then explained that they were of three kinds; first, embankments connected with the great Burdwan estate as that estate was constituted at the time of the permanent settlement. And he explained that subsequent to that settlement a contract had been entered into with the Rajah of Burdwan, whereby the Government undertook to maintain all embankments necessary for the protection of that estate, which the Rajah had theretofore maintained at his own expense in consideration of a certain deduction from his sudder jumma. By that contract in consideration of the Government maintaining those embankments, the sum so deducted, Rs. 60,000, was added to the jumma. That was certainly a decided contract, and in accordance with that agreement the Government would continue to maintain those embankments, and therefore the embankments so maintained were entered in the schedule. Those embankments were covered by the entires Nos. 1 to 38 of the schedule as it now stood in the Bill. They covered all the embankments which were required along the Salye, the Roopnarain, and the Damooda and Adjai rivers, and all the embankments in connection with the Burdwan estate. The second class of embankments were those in Hidgely. These formed the subject of inquiry in 1839, and at that time the Government decided that certain embankments should be maintained by the Government. Those embankments had since been so maintained. The Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle wrote, under date the 24th June 1872—

"It appears there are no embankments kept up at Government expense in that division except the first four descriptions of embankments enumerated in the category at page 33 of the committee's printed report, and which the Government have already accepted the obligation of maintaining at the public cost."

These were the embankments, beginning in the schedule with No. 39, with the great sea-dyke extending up to the river Hooghly, a distance of 40 miles, and including the embankments along the rivers which flowed into the Hooghly from the interior Nos. 40 to 54, covering in all a distance of 345 miles 352 feet. These formed the second class of embankments. The third class of embankments consisted of those which were kept up for the protection of stations. The Board in their report of 2nd May 1837, which was before the Council, suggested that such embankments should be maintained by the Government. That suggestion had been accepted, and they had been so maintained. These consisted of the embankments numbered 55 and 56, the old and new embankments, to protect the station of Rampore Beauleah, and the embankment numbered 57, to protect the station of Maldah. In regard to this latter embankment a doubt was expressed by an hon'ble member as to the correctness of the names of the pergunnahs inserted in the schedule. On further inquiry he had ascertained that the actual terminal point of the embankment was situated in smaller pergunnahs lying within the large pergunnah named in the schedule. Therefore, he would first ask for leave that in item No. 57, lines 6 and 8, for the word "Sheershabad," the words "Ameerabad" and "Vatra" should be respectively substituted.

The motion was agreed to.

That disposed of the whole of the embankments in the Bill as it now stood. But since the last occasion on which this matter was before the Council, the Government had taken the subject of the remaining embankments maintained at its expense into consideration. It had been stated that the delay in settling the schedule was due to the fact that the mover of this Bill was himself ignorant of what embankments the Government were bound, and what they were not bound, to maintain. MR. SCHALCH had long ago formed his opinion, and to that opinion he still adhered, that the embankments entered in the schedule now attached to the Bill, were the only embankments which the Government were bound to maintain. There were other embankments which were now maintained by Government, and it was a question how far the Government

though not bound to maintain them, was inclined to do so. In dealing with that question the Government of Bengal had to decide, not only with reference to their own funds and the allotments made to them, but in regard to the funds received from the Government of India for the purpose; and therefore some correspondence had been entered into with the Government of India on the subject. That correspondence had now been completed, and the Government were now prepared to state what further embankments they would undertake to maintain. To lay the matter fully before the Council there had been circulated a note by him on the subject, and with that was printed a statement showing all the embankments which on the latest information were found to be now maintained by the Government, in addition to the fifty-seven items included in the schedule attached to the Bill. It would be found at page 3 of the note that these consisted of four classes of embankments, 1st those in the 24-Pergunnahs, extending to 216 miles 138 feet; 2nd, of a long line of embankments in Moorshedabad, on the left bank of the Bhagiruttee, which extended in connection with certain roads and zemindaree embankments over a distance of 93 miles; 3rd, of an embankment on the Matabhanga river; and 4th, of the Khooly Khal line. Of the 93 miles of the Bhagiruttee embankments 72¼ miles were maintained by Government, and the remainder consisted of zemindaree bunds, and roads which served as bunds, the zemindaree bunds forming about 7¼ miles. For the reasons stated in the Note he certainly considered that the Government were in no way bound to maintain the Bhagiruttee embankments: the Government were under no engagement to maintain any one of them. But on the other hand the zemindars of the estates in the Moorshedabad district, which were protected by these embankments, agreed at the time of the decennial settlement that they would, according to custom, maintain the embankments within their estates. But however that might be, these embankments not only protected a very large tract of country, but also the important stations of Berhampore and Moorshedabad, and on the whole the Government had determined not only to continue to maintain the embankments which they had hitherto maintained, but also that portion of these embankments, which had hitherto been maintained at the expense of the zemindars.

MR. SCHALCH had yet said nothing about the embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs. The history of these embankments was fully given in the Note of the hon'ble member on his left (Mr. Bernard) and in the letter of the Board of Revenue of the 2nd May 1837 to which MR. SCHALCH had already referred. After much discussion the point arrived at was that the Government should either maintain these embankments, or allow the zemindars to do so, giving for the repairs the sum of Rs. 16,000 which they formerly received from Government towards the expense of maintaining them. Shortly before that time the Government had actually abandoned these embankments, but on this report from the Board they determined that they should retain them. There was no distinct engagement that Government should maintain these embankments. But looking to the fact that they lay along the Hooghly and along the numerous streams of the Sunderbunds, where heavy inundations generally took place, the Government had determined to maintain them. These embankments commenced a little below Garden Reach on the left bank of the Hooghly, went down to north of Mud Point, then went across to the eastward along the Sunderbunds, turning up northwards and came back to Tolly's Nullah.* So that the whole of the 24-Pergunnahs lay within a ring-fence formed by these embankments. Of the remaining embankments now maintained by Government, there remained the Katcheckatta embankment on the right bank of the Matabhanga river. This was rather a portion of the works connected with the navigation of the Matabhanga river, but as it was very much in the nature of an embankment, to prevent misconception it was thought proper to bring it into the schedule. There remained of those now maintained by Government only the Khooly Khall embankment. He had annexed to his Note a correspondence with regard to this embankment. And he thought from a perusal of that correspondence the Council would concur in thinking that they were embankments not maintained formerly by the Government, which the Government had not bound themselves to maintain, but which in the year 1869 in consequence

of the heavy inundations of the previous year, had been repaired by Government with the distinct reservation that this concession was not to be held to pledge the Government to maintain them in future. But having got into the hands of the Public Works Department, they had been repaired from time to time. These embankments were not of very great importance, and fell quite within the province and power of the zemindars to maintain, and if it should be found on inquiry that the maintenance of these embankments was necessary, they would have to be maintained by Government at the expense of the zemindars, on the principle on which a very large number of embankments were now so maintained, the embankments in Midnapore, Sarun, and Tirhoot, being maintained in the same way.

The result of the inquiries had been that it was now proposed to introduce in the schedule the embankments numbered from 58 to 93, both inclusive, lying within the 24-Pergunnahs, and he would move accordingly.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. SCHALCH would now move that the Bhagiruttee line of embankments, set forth in item No. 94, be added to the schedule.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought it was necessary that he should explain what might seem an inconsistency in accepting, on the part of the Government, the Bhagiruttee embankments, since in doing so the Government undertook certain duties that were undoubtedly the duties of the zemindars. He had on several occasions expressed his opinion that the zemindars were bound to perform certain duties which they had at the time of the permanent settlement engaged to perform; that they ought to be strictly held to these duties, and that it was contrary to principle, and to the duty of the Government to the people of the country that we should relieve the zemindars of those duties, and impose the expense of performing any such duties on the general tax-payer. It was now proposed to make one limited exception with regard to these Bhagiruttee embankments; the considerations under which the Government proposed to undertake this duty had been to a certain extent explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The fact was that this was a long line of embankments protecting a very large tract of country. That line was in effect and reality, as it had been shown to be, one continuous line of embankments. It might be described as consisting of three classes of embankments. First, there were the embankments protecting the station of Berhampore and town of Moorshedabad which the Government was bound to maintain; secondly, there were the embankments of much greater length protecting large tracts of country, which we believed the Government was not strictly bound to maintain, but which for a long time past had been so maintained, and which therefore we were willing to maintain; and thirdly, there were the zemindaree bunds which were to this day maintained by the zemindars. But seeing that these various classes of embankments were in reality, or ought to be, one continuous embankment; seeing that they protected an immense tract of country, not only in the district of Moorshedabad, but in two or three other districts; seeing that these embankments were of such importance to the country; seeing that it would be a task of extreme difficulty and delicacy—that it would be in fact almost impossible to apportion the cost amongst the zemindars whom it benefited; seeing that the expense of the zemindaree portion of the embankment had hitherto been comparatively limited; seeing that we should be able, by taking over the whole embankment, to shorten somewhat the line, to make it more effective and effectual;—we had thought it consistent with our duty to make this concession to the zemindars to undertake to maintain the line as one continuous line, as a Government line of embankments, and not to charge the zemindars and other holders of land directly or indirectly benefited by the embankments. That was a concession of very considerable importance. That must be done subject to the sanction of the Government of India, who paid for the maintenance of the embankments, and who had not yet been consulted on this point. He hoped that by scientific and careful management the Government would not lose much, whilst the people and the zemindars would be benefited. And with that view this Government was willing to accept this continuous line of

embankment, if the Government of India did not object. He had no doubt the Council would not be unwilling to add it to the schedule.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said the only other embankment remaining was the Katcheekatta embankment, marked as No 95, in the list which he now moved should be added to the schedule.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said he had to thank His Honor, on behalf of the zemindars and ryots as well, for the spirit of moderation and fairness manifested in meeting the difficulties which the question of the schedule at one time presented. When he last had the honor of addressing the Council on this subject, the difference between the miles of embankments now being maintained at the cost of the State, and those included in the schedule was 535 miles. It had now been reduced to 153 miles, and he had every hope, from the care and attention with which the inquiry on the subject was still prosecuted, that this difference would either altogether disappear, or be satisfactorily accounted for.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH the schedule as amended was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that Schedule F be added to the Bill. The schedule referred to certain embankments in two pergunnahs in regard to which the Government had for many years paid a certain sum to the zemindars towards the repairs, the zemindars being bound to maintain them. It was now proposed that that payment should be continued as heretofore, and disposed of in the manner noted in section 41A. The schedule was as follows:—

SCHEDULE F.—(*Referred to in Section 41A.*)

Pergunnah.	District.	Amount of contribution. Rs. A. P.
Futtehsingh ...	Moorshedabad ...	1,706 10 8
Rokanpore ...	Ditto ...	1,466 2 0

The schedule was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he proposed that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed for twelve weeks, and directed that the Bill as now amended by the Council be published in every alternate *Gazette* during that time.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved that the time prescribed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract-labour and service, be extended for a fortnight. He said it was well known to the Council that this Bill was placed in his charge but lately, and that the important character of the Bill was such that he considered the Committee had not had sufficient time to make their report. He now asked for an extension of time. But it was necessary to state that the Committee did not intend to make a final report, but only a preliminary one at present. The reasons why the Committee would at present be unable to make a final report on this important Bill were obvious. The amendments proposed to be made by the Bill had two objects in view—the first related to the re-arrangement of the provisions of the Bill in parts, chapters, and short sections, clothing those sections in simple language in order that they might be clearly and readily understood; the second object related to the consideration of a few substantial amendments which were proposed to be made in the existing law. The consideration of those substantial amendments required some time and attention, and it was for the purpose of putting forward the views of the Committee on those substantial amendments that this extension of time was required. It would be found in the end that the substantial amendments proposed had for their object the comfort of the coolies and the protection of their lives. And he thought that instead of doing injustice to planters the Bill would be ultimately found, after due opportunity of maturing the Bill was afforded, to be beneficial to all parties concerned. Under these circumstances he asked for a fortnight's time to enable the Com-

mittee to make their preliminary report, and their report would, amongst other things, contain a recommendation that the Bill as amended by the Committee should be printed in double columns with the columns of the old Bill and the new Bill placed in juxtaposition and published in that form. A fortnight's time was asked for to enable the Committee to arrive at the point above indicated in the consideration of the Bill in reference to the inquiries directed by the Council.

THE HON'BLE MR. COLVIN said, in supporting the motion for an extension of time, he would say, speaking as a fractional part of the Select Committee on the Bill, that if the Council saw fit to grant an extension of time, the best endeavours of the Committee would be used to come to such a conclusion on the main features of the Bill as would enable them to make such a preliminary report as the President desired. And he would say that in so far as the differences of opinion on the Bill and the objections raised by the hon'ble member who usually sat on his right (Mr. Robinson) and himself related not so much to the objects to be attained as to the best means of attaining those objects, he thought it would not be difficult to arrive at a general agreement on the questions at issue, subject to the reservation of similar objections and differences of opinion on particular points and special sections. If the Bill was published in the form suggested with the clauses of the old law, and the new Bill placed side by side, such a publication would, so far as it extended, help those interested in the measure to make a readier and perhaps fairer comparison between the old and the new law, and enable those most conversant with the practical working of the special subjects relating to it to note precisely the points in which changes were proposed, and to say whether in their opinion they were for better or for worse. No doubt a considerable amount of time and trouble would have to be devoted to the consideration of the Bill, and of the numerous papers relating to it before it reached its final stage, but he trusted it would be time well spent, and trouble rewarded with a satisfactory result.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he hoped the Council would think the course proposed was a satisfactory one. It appeared to him to be better not to make two mouthsful of a cherry, but in the case of a very large mouthful as this Bill was, he thought it was an easier and more satisfactory way that we should make two bites of it. There could be no doubt that the susceptibilities of the gentlemen interested in tea plantations had been disturbed and excited by the introduction of this Bill. He believed it would be found that the change was not so much a change in the character and disposition of an old friend, as a more satisfactory re-arrangement of his dress. The learned Advocate-General had been good enough to take charge of the Bill, and the Committee had met several times. We had the greatest hope that when all were striving to attain the same object; when the representatives of Government who were fully desirous of promoting emigration, and when those who to some extent represented the great European interests engaged in tea; when men representing different views honestly strove for the same object with the desire of arriving at a conclusion, we might hope that in course of the first few weeks, a great many of the difficulties would be smoothed over, a great many of the differences of appearance which disguised our old friend would be got rid of, and he might be presented in a shape in which he might be received in a more dispassionate and unprejudiced manner than in the dress put upon him on his first appearance. That being so, the course proposed was that on this fortnight being given, the Bill should be amended as far as possible, and then republished, and considerable further time would then be given to those interested, thoroughly to consider the subject and to make such recommendations and representations as they might desire to offer, while the Committee also would he hoped, continue their labours.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday the 12th instant, with an intimation that as that day fell in Easter week, the Council would not be asked to sit unless business actually required that there should be a meeting of the Council.

THE JUTE TRADE.

It being desirable to publish periodical reports of the local inquiries of the Jute Commissioners, the following first report of the kind is published.

Dated 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the 10th April 1873.

From—Hamilton Anstruther, Esq., and Babu Hem Chunder Kerr, on special duty to inquire into the production of and trade in Jute in Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

Under instructions received from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, we have the honor to submit the following report on jute in the sub-divisions visited by us up to date.

In so doing we for the present confine ourselves to the information we have gathered from the ryots respecting last year's crop and the prospects of the crop of 1873-74.

We shall defer touching on the subject of present modes of cultivation, preparation of the fibre, possible improvements in both, &c., until our final report, to be made when we shall have completed our survey of the principal jute growing districts.

On the 22nd ultimo we visited Baraset, a sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs, in which the description of jute commonly known as *desi* is extensively cultivated.

The total area of this sub-division is about 370 square miles, of which it is estimated that one-sixteenth part was under jute cultivation last year, equal to say 44,770 beegahs; and taking the yield per beegah at an average of three maunds, we estimate that the outturn of jute for the sub-division of Baraset last season will amount to about 134,310 maunds. We examined a number of ryots who had been collected from different parts of the sub-division.

One result of the examination was to put beyond a doubt the fact that the cultivation of jute last season entailed loss on the growers.

With regard to the season now coming on, it is evident that the ryots in Baraset do not purpose to cultivate so much jute as they did last year.

It is impossible to arrive at an idea of the extent of the probable reduction on the cultivation, as one and all of the ryots we examined say they cannot decide how much or how little jute they will grow until the sowing season comes on, *i.e.*, about the beginning of next month.

Should the weather then be favorable, considerably more jute will be sown than will otherwise be the case.

Showers of rain in the commencement of May favour the sowing and growth of jute in the districts near Calcutta.

Of the jute of last season's growth in Baraset, a large quantity still remains unsold in the hands of the cultivators, or if sold by them, kept in stock by the Mahajuns; and from what can be gathered from the ryots, it is probable that one-fourth of the jute, equal to say 33,500 maunds, grown in this district last season still remains to be disposed of.

On the 3rd current we visited Barripore, one of the southern sub-divisions of the 24-Pergunnahs.

It is estimated that about 5,000 beegahs of land in this sub-division were cultivated with jute last season. The description grown is *desi*. Calculating the average outturn of jute per beegah to be 3 maunds, we may put down 15,000 maunds as the amount of jute produced in Barripore last season.

We examined a number of ryots collected from different parts of the sub-division. They stated that it was their intention to cultivate much less jute during the coming season than they did last year, but that the extent of their cultivation depended upon the weather in the early part of May.

They further stated that one-fourth of the jute grown in the sub-division last season still remained unsold. The amount may be estimated at between 3,500 and 4,000 maunds.

On the 7th current we visited Ooterparah, in the sub-division of Serampore, where, owing to the valuable assistance rendered to us by the experienced zemindar, Babu Joykishen Mookerjee, we were enabled to ascertain important particulars regarding jute grown in the district of Hooghly.

The description of jute generally cultivated is *desi*. The approximate area of this district, Howrah included, as taken from the census report of 1872, is 1,424 square miles; of which it is estimated that about one hundred square miles was under jute cultivation last season: this is equivalent to 193,600 beegahs.

The outturn of jute per beegah in the district of Hooghly averages by all accounts 3½ to 4 maunds; and allowing it to be the former amount, we may estimate the total yield for the district to have been 677,600 maunds.

A number of ryots were examined, and they one and all stated that in their opinion the cultivation of jute during the coming season in the district of Hooghly would be much reduced, but that the amount cultivated would depend upon the weather at the sowing time, *i.e.*, in the beginning of May.

They further stated that a large quantity of the produce of last season still remained unsold: indeed that all who could afford to do so had held back in hopes of better prices.

Ryots from different villages variously estimated the unsold portion of last season's crop to be from one-fourth to even three-fourths.

How far these proportions may be depended upon it is impossible to say at present, but the fact is undoubted that a large quantity of last season's crop still remains to come forward to the market; and estimating it even as one-fourth of last year's outturn, it would appear that about 169,400 maunds are still in the hands of the growers in the district of Hooghly.

On the 8th current we visited the western portion of Jessore *viâ* Chooadangah, but found that but little jute was grown in that part of the district, the soil not being at all suitable; that what little was cultivated was consumed locally; and that the part of Jessore which produced jute for the market was to the east, north-east, and south-east.

THE TRADE IN SAFFLOWER.

RESOLUTION.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1873.

In September last, the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn to the growing trade and exportation of safflower from Dacca, and he desired all Commissioners to report on the cultivation of this staple within their divisions. From the reports which have now been received, it is evident that although safflower is not yet an important article of produce in Bengal generally, it is very generally grown for local use and consumption over a great part of the country. From the Behar districts it is observed that there is a slight exportation to Calcutta. The remainder of the western and the central and south-western districts produce enough for the local requirements of the population, but do not export. In the country about Dacca, however, there is a very considerable cultivation and export trade. The principal Dacca dealers report the total outturn as from 15,000 to 16,500 maunds, and that of this about 11,000 or 12,000 maunds are the produce of the Dacca district. The remainder is chiefly from Mymensingh, Tipperah, and Furreedpore. If we may take the average value of the dye at Rs. 60 per maund, the value of the exports from this district would in round numbers be from nine to ten lakhs of rupees, of which from six to seven lakhs represents the outturn in the district of Dacca itself.

2. The cultivation of safflower is said to be largely increasing. The competition which has of late years so greatly increased in consequence of the establishment of European agents in the interior on behalf of mercantile firms in Calcutta, is annually, says the Commissioner of Dacca, forcing up the prices

of every article of country produce. The producer gets larger profits while the merchant or exporter gets smaller.

3. So far as the cultivator is concerned the rise in the price of produce is satisfactory. The growing prosperity of the people in Eastern Bengal is now beyond question and has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government. To the jute trade mainly and afterwards in a much less degree to the demand for safflower and other products this prosperity is attributable, and His Honor would do what he could to stimulate their extension. His thanks are due to the Commissioner and Collector of Dacca for the interest they have accorded to this inquiry.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 12th April 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.						
	Western Districts.	1873.				
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan ..	April 15th*	Nil.	Weather very hot ...	Common teel and other crops in want of rain; grain market unchanged.	Fever decreasing; some cholera and small-pox.
2	Bancoorah ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Hot ...	The outturn of sugarcane, wheat, and barley has been good. Cotton and khasla teel doing well.	Some cases of cholera reported to the south.
3	Beerbhoom ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Hot ...	Rain is much wanted.	
4	Midnapore ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Very hot ...	Rain wanted, but the injury for want of it is not serious.	Sporadic cholera in many police stations, and fever prevalent in the town; the heat g.
5	Hooghly ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Clear and close, and very hot winds from south.	Rain very much wanted for ploughing. Sugarcane crops also require rain, and such vegetables as are on the ground.	
	Howrah ...	„ 12th	Nil.	No rain; very hot south winds.	The police report that some boro paddy has been sown in low lands in Sankrail. Want of rain is greatly felt.	
	Central Districts.					
Presidency Division. 6	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 15th	Nil.	Cloudy weather prevailing in the early part of the week; passed off without storm or rain. The last two days very oppressive, with hot westerly winds.	No crops to notice. Rain much wanted.	Cholera still lingering, but mortality diminished. A few cases of remittent fever are reported in the sudder subdivision, where intermittent fever is rather prevalent.
7	Nudden ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Hot and windy in the day time.	Rain is much required now.	
8	Jessore ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Clear, hot and sultry the last two days of the week. The barometer has been very low.	As mentioned last week, there is very great want of rain for the spring sowings, the October indigo and the aus crop.	Cholera is prevalent.
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Extremely hot. No rain in the district during the week.	Rain much wanted for the spring sowings; boro dhan is in ears in some places.	Small-pox and cholera slightly on the decrease.
10	Dinagepore ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Weather sultry; clouds on the evenings of the 7th and 8th.	Ploughing going on for next year's crops.	
11	Maldah ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Very warm and dry, with hot westerly winds during the end of the week.	Rubee crop almost all reaped, average crop expected; boro dhan thriving; rain much wanted for indigo and for agricultural operations generally.	Cholera still prevalent in many parts of the district.
12	Rajshahye ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Cloudy mornings, hot and clear afternoons and clear nights.	Indigo is flourishing; lands are being ploughed for paddy crop.	
13	Rungpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
14	Bograh ...	„ 12th		Dry, hot and sultry...	Rain much needed for ploughing.	Rain much needed for health; a slight shock of earthquake at 2-40 P.M. of the 8th.
15	Pubna ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Cool in evening and morning, but hot and close during the day. Rain wanted.	Lands under cultivation for amun crops.	

* Telegram of the 15th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)						
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)	1873.				
Cooch Behar Divn. 16	Darjeeling ..	April 12th	0·38	Occasional showers with hail.	Same as reported last week. Some of the tea gardens on the Hope Town spur have suffered from hail of last week.	
Cooch Behar Divn. 17	Julpigoree ..	„ 12th	3·94	Weather cool and seasonable. Repeated storms, and heavy showers of rain.	Ploughing has commenced under favorable conditions.	
Cooch Behar Divn.	Cooch Behar ...	„ 12th	5·97	Frequent thunder-storms and gales of wind with rain and hail.	Good.	
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca Division. 18	Dacca ...	„ 15th*	0·05	Weather very dry; rain here purely local.	Rain much wanted.	
Dacca Division. 19	Furreedpore ..	„ 12th	Nil.	Drought continues with powerful sun.	Sowings of the year are being delayed on account of rain, and the fruit crop is suffering all over the district.	
Dacca Division. 20	Backergunge ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Hot	Good; rain wanted.	
Dacca Division. 21	Mymensing ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Occasionally cloudy, but mostly dry and hot.	Continued want of rain is seriously injuring the prospects of the crops. The boro crop of rice has been fairly good.	Two slight shocks of earth-quake felt on 8th at 1 P. M., apparently from south-east.
Dacca Division. 22	Sylhet ..	„ 5th	1·75	Wonderfully cool for this time of the year.	Good. Amun sowings commenced.	
Dacca Division. 23	Cachar ..	„ 5th	0·25	Days fair and nights cloudy; weather cool and pleasant.	Tea-making has commenced.	
Chittagong Division. 24	Chittagong ..	„ 5th	Nil.	Hot and hazy wind generally from westward.	Chillies, tobacco, and other dry weather crops are much in want of rain, which is also desired for the tea.	Cholera has not yet disappeared, but is not very prevalent.
Chittagong Division. 25	Noakhally ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Fair during the week; cloudy on the 5th April.	Chillies, onions, &c., progressing favourably.	
Chittagong Division. 26	Tipperah ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Very sultry in the early part of the week; very strong breeze from south during the last three days.	Good enough, but rain much wanted.	
Chittagong Division. 27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	„ 5th	·02	Strong wind on the 1st and 2nd; cloudy on the 5th; weather very hot and dry; no rain.	The tobacco is nearly gathered. The hill people have begun to burn their jooms.	
Chittagong Division.	Hill Tipperah ...	„ 5th	0·01	Warm and dry, with occasional clouds; a few drops of rain on Sunday morning.	No important change to report. Rain greatly wanted.	Cholera continues to prevail.
BEHAR.						
Patna Divn. 28	Patna ...	„ 15th*	Nil.	Weather seasonable; strong west winds prevailing during the greater part of the week.	No crops on the ground worth reporting on.	Cases of cholera and small-pox still reported from all parts of the district, but more especially to the east of it in the Barh subdivision.
Patna Divn. 29	Gya ..	„ 12th	Nil.	Hot ...	No crops on the ground.	
Patna Divn. 30	Shahabad ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Seasonable ...	Rubee all cut; cheena—the only crop on the ground.	Small-pox in places; cholera at Buxar and Dehri.

* Telegram of the 15th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION. 31	Tirhoot ...	April 12th	Nil.	Hot west wind prevailing.	The rubee crops have all been cut and harvested. Rice and moong sowing going on.	
32	Sarun ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Weather hot with east and west winds.	Indigo is doing well; cheena has germinated; fields are being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	
33	Chumparun ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Hot days, but usually at night east wind.	The rubee crop has nearly all been cut and harvested. The outturn is not expected to be very good.	
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 34	Monghyr ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Fair	Harvest nearly in; outturn good.	
35	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 15th*	Nil.	Hot westerly winds since Thursday.	Hardly any crops on the ground now.	Small-pox still bad in Bhaugulpore, and cholera very prevalent to the north of the Ganges.
36	Purneah ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Warm in day, cold east wind at night.	Rain wanted for bhadoi sowing.	Cholera very prevalent.
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Weather very hot, strong west winds blowing.	In Rajmehal wheat is said to be very good, and the same is the state of sugarcane in Deoghur; mohowa is everywhere short.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Cuttack ...	„ 15th*	Nil.	Weather hot and cloudy. Rain fell only at Jagutsingpore 0·30.	Rain wanted.	
39	Pooree ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Cloudy.	Want of rain rather complained of.	
40	Balasore ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Hot and close ...	Want of rain has prevented ploughing.	Cholera almost disappeared, but fever very prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	*South-West Frontier Agency.*					
41	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Seasonable. Dry westerly wind.	No crops now on the ground.	Small-pox still prevalent.
42	Lohardaggah ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Very hot, with strong north-west wind.	No crops now on the ground.	
43	Singbhoom ...	„ 5th	Nil.	Very hot and dry and cloudy since two days.	No crops on the ground.	
44	Maunbhoom ...	„ 12th	Nil.	Warmer ...	No crops on the ground; the mohowa crop will be a good one.	Cholera and small-pox reported both on the Hazaribaugh and Midnapore boundaries.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah ...	„ 5th	·60	Cloudy, with occasional rain. A storm accompanied with strong wind and hailstone on the night of the 4th. Another storm occurred in pergunnah Metchpara on the 27th March, blowing down many thatched houses.	The late rains have been beneficial to asu crops, which are being sown.	There have been a few cases of small-pox at head-quarters of the district.
46	Kamroop ...	„ 14th†	2·25	The nights were generally squally and wet, and the days pleasantly cool.	Aus paddy being sown; prospects of tea favorable.	Public health good.
47	Durrung ...	„ 5th	1·93	Temperature very variable, north-east wind during the day, south-east squalls and thunder-storms at night.	Prospects of tea season continue favorable.	

* Telegram of the 15th April received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 14th April received on the 16th.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(*Contd.*)		1873.				
48	Nowgong ..	April 5th	2·35	Weather unsettled, frequent violent storms at nights with heavy rain and hail; days generally clear and hot.	The spring aus crops have been sown; the rain that has fallen is beneficial; tea plucking commenced. The rain at nights and hot bright days are favorable to the tea bushes.	
49	Seebsaugor ...	„ 5th	1·43	The weather was pretty cool, being partly fair and partly cloudy, with a few showers of rain accompanied by thunder-storms.	Aus dhan being sown.	
50	Luckimpore ...	„ 5th	0·18	Fine bright weather; rain much wanted. At North Luckimpore weather cloudy and rainy at intervals.	Rice land being prepared for dry crop; sugarcane being planted out.	District very healthy.
51	Naga Hills ...	Mar. 28th	0·24	Clear and pretty cool for this time of the year.	The new cut jooms have not all been fired yet, but all those for kunee dhan and Indian-corn have been fired and sown.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	April 5th	1·92	Heavy showers, with hailstone.	Potato sowing is going on, and rice lands are being prepared for seed.	
53	Garo Hills ...	„ 5th	2·18	Hazy, changeable; wind gradually increased during the week. Towards night thunder, lightning, and rain, and violent gusty wind on the night of Friday and the whole of Saturday; very heavy rain during last night.	There are a few clearances yet unburnt.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th April 1873.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 30th Mar. to 5th Apl. 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil.	0·08	2·08	5th April.	
		Cutwa	ditto	Nil.	2·15	ditto.	
		Culna	ditto	ditto	1·23	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	2·28	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	ditto	0·62	1·41	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	Nil.	0·88	ditto	Not received 9th to 15th Mar.
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	5·49	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	ditto	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto.	
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	0·91	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	ditto	0·40	1·90	ditto.	
		Contai (Dy. Collr.'s Office)	ditto	Nil.	0·43	ditto.	
		Contai (Exe. Engr.'s Office)	ditto	ditto	0·17	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	ditto	0·03	0·93	ditto.	
		Serampore	ditto	Nil.	1·22	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	ditto	ditto	1·25	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	ditto	ditto	1·90	ditto.	
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1·18	ditto.	
		Alipore (Dispensary)	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
		Alipore (Jail)	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	0·65	ditto.	
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	0·61	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	1·42	ditto	
		Barripore	ditto	ditto	1·39	ditto.	
		Satkherah	ditto	ditto	0·98	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	1·41	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	ditto	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	0·96	ditto	
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1·70	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	1·37	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	0·44	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore	ditto	ditto	0·85	ditto.	
		Nurail	ditto	ditto	3·18	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	ditto	ditto	1·05	ditto.	
		Jenidah	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto.	
		Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	1·08	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb.
		Magoorah	ditto	ditto	0·54	ditto.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	1·71	ditto.	
		Ramporehaut	ditto	ditto	2·16	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	ditto	ditto	1·46	ditto.	
		Jungipore	ditto	ditto	1·58	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	ditto	ditto	1·96	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	ditto	ditto	1·39	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah	ditto	ditto	0·74	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Beauleah	ditto	ditto	2·12	ditto.	
		Nattore	ditto	0·82	2·42	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	ditto	0·10	1·29	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	ditto	0·91	2·11	ditto	
		Titalya	1·00	1·00	3·20	ditto.	
	Bograh	Bograh	Nil.	Nil.	0·81	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna	ditto	1·54	2·51	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	ditto	0·32	1·99	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling (Telegraph Office)	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·72	15th Mar.	
		Darjeeling (Hospital)	0·10	2·10	3·68	5th April.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil.	1·40	2·25	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	ditto	0·47	1·90	ditto.	
		Boda	ditto	1·50	3·09	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	ditto	1·05	2·51	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·40	15th Mar.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca (Telegraph Office)	0·60	Nil.	2·00	5th April.	
		Dacca (Hospital)	0·30	ditto	1·25	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge	0·64	ditto	2·34	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge	Nil.	ditto	0·26	ditto.	
		Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	1·83	ditto.	
		Goalundo	ditto	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	1·71	ditto.	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	1·45	ditto.	
		Madaripore	ditto	ditto	0·69	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Mar.
		Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	2·42	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing	0·15	0·10	1·15	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	Nil.	1·15	2·20	ditto.	
		Atteah	ditto	Nil.	0·66	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	0·18	0·50	1·46	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	3·32	1·66	9·80	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	2·29	0·25	11·27	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	3·31	Not rec.	12·80	29th Mar.	
		Koyah	1·93	Nil.	6·02	5th April.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong (Telegraph Office)	Nil.	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
		Chittagong (Jail)	ditto	ditto	0·35	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not rec.	0·99	29th Mar.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamutee Hill	Not rec.	0·02	0·43	5th April.	Not received 16th to 29th Mar.
	Noakhally	Noakhally	Nil.	Nil.	4·34	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	ditto	ditto	1·76	ditto	
		Brahmanbariah	0·56	ditto	2·09	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·46	0·01	2·05	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 30th Mar. to 5th Apl. 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil.	Nil.	1·07	5th April.	
		Behar	ditto	ditto	0·97	ditto.	
		Barh	ditto	ditto	0·76	ditto.	
		Dinapore—Jail	ditto	ditto	0·51	ditto.	
		Dinapore—Cantonment	ditto	ditto	0·35	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Nowadah	ditto	ditto	0·74	ditto.	
		Aurungabad	ditto	ditto	0·74	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0·68	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	ditto	ditto	1·44	ditto.	
		Sasseram	ditto	ditto	0·66	ditto.	
		Buxar	ditto	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
		Bhubooah	ditto	ditto	5·50	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	ditto	ditto	4·40	ditto.	
		Durbangah	ditto	ditto	1·45	ditto.	
		Hajipore	ditto	ditto	0·95	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	ditto	0·10	2·92	ditto.	
		Seetamaree	ditto	Nil.	2·50	ditto.	
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	2·43	ditto.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	ditto	ditto	1·99	ditto.	
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	1·12	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motechari	ditto	ditto	3·90	ditto.	
		Bettiah	ditto	ditto	3·25	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	1·43	ditto.	
		Begoosarai	ditto	ditto	0·54	ditto.	
		Jamooie	ditto	ditto	1·23	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
		Soopool	ditto	ditto	1·67	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
		Banka	ditto	ditto	1·07	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	ditto	ditto	1·19	ditto.	
		Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	0·89	ditto.	
		Arrareah	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	ditto	ditto	1·99	ditto.	
		Jamtara	ditto	ditto	0·45	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
		Pakour	ditto	ditto	0·40	ditto.	
		Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	1·80	ditto.	
		Godda	ditto	ditto	1·02	ditto.	
	ORISSA.						
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack—Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	2·40	ditto.	
		Cuttack—Hospital	ditto	ditto	2·71	ditto.	
		Jajipore	ditto	Not rec.	0·80	29th Mar.	
		Kendrapara	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
		Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	2·37	ditto.	
		False Point	ditto	ditto	0·05	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	ditto	Nil.	1·11	5th April.	
		Khoordah	ditto	ditto	0·62	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	ditto	ditto	0·92	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh—Jail	Nil.	Nil.	0·94	5th April.	
		Hazareebaugh—Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
		Pachumba	ditto	ditto	1·17	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	1·63	ditto.	
		Palamow	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	ditto	0·02	2·53	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom	Purulia	ditto	Nil.	2·36	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	ditto	ditto	1·90	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah	0·11	0·60	2·79	ditto.	
		Dhoobree	Nil.	0·50	1·95	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	0·22	2·01	4·71	ditto.	
		Burpettah	0·05	0·87	3·21	ditto.	
	Durrung	Tezpore	0·15	Not rec.	2·96	29th Mar.	
		Mungledye	1·10	ditto	4·48	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	0·38	2·50	5·29	5th April.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	2·89	Not rec.	11·39	29th Mar.	
		Golaghat	Not rec.	ditto	4·50	15th Mar.	
		Jorehaut	ditto	ditto	7·03	22nd Mar.	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	0·62	ditto	8·47	29th Mar.	
		North Luckimpore	0·57	ditto	5·62	ditto.	
		Suddya	1·14	ditto	9·01	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	0·57	15th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	Nil.	ditto	1·65	29th Mar.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	5·30	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	7·33	ditto	15·51	ditto.	
	Garo Hills	Tura	0·70	2·18	5·20	5th April.	
		Benares	Nil.	Nil.	0·22	ditto.	
		Akyab	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 12th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 6th to 12th April 1873.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds	Weather initials
	April											
Calcutta.	6th	10	29·845	29·863	84·2	78·5	76	S S W	...	...	.....	o
		16	29·743	29·761	83·5	76·4	55	S W	...	...	S	
	7th	10	29·900	29·918	83·5	79·0	81	S by E	...	...	.....	o
		16	29·835	29·853	81·0	73·3	67	S by E	...	...	.....	o
	8th	10	29·930	29·948	81·4	76·5	78	S E	..	...	.....	o
		16	29·764	29·782	89·2	78·0	59	S	...	...	CK, CS,	
	9th	10	29·860	29·878	88·2	79·0	65	S W	...	...	CK	
		16	29·701	29·719	91·5	78·2	52	S by W	...	...	C, CK	
	10th	10	29·809	29·827	88·5	79·0	64	S by W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·660	29·678	96·5	81·6	50	S S W	..	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·696	29·714	90·7	81·7	66	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·533	29·551	98·5	83·3	51	S by E	..	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·631	29·649	91·7	81·7	63	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·505	29·523	103·5	75·6	24	N W	..	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	6th	10	29·867	29·873	84	79	79	S	4·9	...	N	m, o, u
		16	29·769	29·775	85	75	60	S S E	6·9	...	N	m, o
	7th	10	29·906	29·912	82	79	87	S S E	3·7	...	N	o
		16	29·826	29·832	80	72	66	E S E	16·4	...	N	o
	8th	10	29·913	29·919	81	77	82	N	6·0	...	N	d, o
		16	29·804	29·810	84	78	75	S S E	4·8	...	N	b
	9th	10	29·880	29·886	86	80	75	S W	16·0	...	K	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·743	29·749	86	80	75	S	15·0	...	CS	b
	10th	10	29·840	29·846	87	80	72	S W	19·7	...	.....	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·710	29·716	86	81	79	S W	15·5	...	KS	b, m, scuds.
	11th	10	29·716	29·722	86	81	79	S W	17·0	...	.....	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·590	29·596	86	81	79	S	15·8	...	.....	b, m, scuds.
	12th	10	29·644	29·650	89	82	73	S W	18·0	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·539	29·545	88	83	80	S S W	13·0	...	.....	b, m
Chittagong.	6th	10	29·814	29·906	84	77	71	E N E	3·0	...	KS	m
		16	29·733	29·825	83	77	75	...	...	...	.....	
	7th	10	29·847	29·939	83	77	75	N	2·4	...	KS	g, m
		16	29·772	29·864	83	78	78	W S W	5·4	...	KS	u
	8th	10	29·882	29·974	85	77	68	N N W	2·7	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29·754	29·846	87	77	61	W	6·0	...	C, CK, KS	m
	9th	10	29·849	29·941	87	75	55	W	3·2	...	CK	b, m
		16	29·709	29·800	88	76	55	W	11·3	...	CK, C	b
	10th	10	29·806	29·898	87	77	61	S	4·7	...	K	b, m
		16	29·684	29·776	87	78	65	W	13·6	...	K	b
	11th	10	29·697	29·788	88	78	62	S	5·1	...	K	b, m
		16	29·575	29·667	86	78	68	S W	17·3	...	K, KS	u
	12th	10	29·665	29·757	87	79	68	S W	8·8	...	K, KS	b
		16	29·543	29·635	87	80	72	S S E	20·9	...	.....	b, m
Madras	5th	10	29·794	29·824	84	77	71	W	7	...	.....	m
		16	29·667	29·697	86	79	72	S S E	8	...	.....	m
	6th	10	29·791	29·821	89	77	56	E by S	4	...	.....	c
		16	29·680	29·710	88	77	58	E N E	15	...	.....	bc
	7th	10	29·838	29·868	87	78	65	E N E	4	...	.....	c
		16	29·710	29·740	87	80	72	E by S	10	...	.....	c
	8th	10	29·846	29·876	88	80	69	E by S	5	...	.....	c
		16	29·739	29·769	88	80	69	E by S	12	...	.....	c
	9th	10	29·859	29·889	89	78	59	E by S	4	...	.....	c
		16	29·736	29·766	89	79	62	E by S	10	...	.....	c
	10th	10	29·882	29·912	88	77	58	S E by E	10	...	.....	c
		16	29·752	29·782	86	78	68	S E by S	13	...	.....	c
	11th	10	29·848	29·878	88	79	65	S E by S	9	...	.....	c
		16	29·710	29·740	86	78	68	S E by S	13	...	.....	light clouds
Cuttack.	5th	10	29·696	29·778	87	78	65	S S W	0·8	...	CK, N	u
		16	29·601	29·683	87	76	58	S	6·5	...	Ks	u
	6th	10	29·803	29·886	80	68	51	E S E	1·9	...	N	d
		16	29·688	29·770	84	72	53	E	0·3	...	KS, N, C	
	7th	10	29·820	29·902	83	73	60	N E	1·1	...	KS, N, C	
		16	29·744	29·827	79	75	82	E N E	5·6	...	KS, N	d
	8th	10	29·835	29·918	82	74	66	S	2·7	...	CK, N, C	
		16	29·713	29·795	88	73	46	S S W	3·7	...	CK, KS, C	
	9th	10	29·802	29·884	89	76	52	S S W	2·2	..	C	b
		16	29·642	29·723	97	76	35	S	6·5	...	S	b
	10th	10	29·757	29·838	91	78	53	W S W	6·6	...	... ..	b
		16	29·617	29·698	99	76	31	S S W	7·5	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·670	29·751	91	79	56	S	6·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·497	29·578	99	80	41	S S W	6·0	...	K	b
Akyab.	6th	10	29·868	29·889	86	78	68	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·783	29·804	85	78	71	W	0.6	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·898	29·919	87	79	68	S	0·3	..	.....	b
		16	29·810	29·831	88	78	62	W	7·3	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·878	29·899	89	79	62	N W	2·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·770	29·791	87	81	76	W	12·1	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·873	29·894	91	80	60	S S E	6·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·721	29·742	87	79	68	W	1·4	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·856	29·877	87	79	68	W	4·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·714	29·735	86	80	75	W	1·5	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·788	29·809	88	80	69	W	3·9	...	.....	b
		16	29·645	29·666	87	80	72	W	1·1	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·753	29·774	88	80	69	S	9·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·667	29·688	87	80	72	S S W	6·3	...	.....	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th April 1873.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○		○					lb	Miles.	In.		
April ...	8th	29·837	90·0	74·5	143·0	81·0	75·4	71·5	0·74	S S W & S by E	...	123·8	...	...	Cirrocumuli, overcast and clear.
	9th	·780	94·0	75·0	140·4	83·8	77·6	73·3	·72	S by E, S by W & S	...	157·8	...	...	Clear & cirrocumuli.
	10th	·726	98·5	77·8	143·5	86·1	78·8	73·7	·68	S S W & S W	...	232·3	...	...	Clear.
	11th	·619	102·0	78·2	149·5	87·2	79·7	75·2	·68	S W & S S W	0·4	262·1	...	...	Clear.
	12th	·561	103·5	78·6	151·5	89·3	78·9	72·7	·59	S S W & S W	0·2	245·2	...	...	Clear.
	13th	·609	101·9	80·3	143·0	88·3	80·8	76·3	·69	S W & S S W	1·5	154·2	...	○	Chiefly clear.
	14th	·646	99·0	82·0	145·7	88·1	81·8	78·0	·73	S S W & S by W	0·2	221·0	...	...	Clear & scuds.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	⊖ 29·0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	103·5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	100·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·62
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto average of nineteen previous years	...	0·30
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th April	...	1·18
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	3·59

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th April 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, *on* 27¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,359¼	1,635 0 0	163 10 0	7,506 0	511 0 0	51 2 0	214 12 0
Or per mile of railway	87	60 0 0	6 0 0	275 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	7 18 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year..	20,354	14,754 0 0	1,475 8 0	80,929 0	6,567 0 0	656 14 0	2,132 2 0
Total for 13 weeks ...	22,713¼	16,389 0 0	1,638 18 0	88,435 0	7,078 0 0	707 16 0	2,346 14 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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SIR JOHN GRANT'S SCHEME FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the republication of the subjoined extracts from a Bengal Government letter of the year 1860. He has been much gratified to find in the records so complete a similarity of views to those recently adopted on the part of the distinguished man who held the Bengal Government in 1860. The present rules are so elastic, and so much is left to the discretion of local Officers, that Sir John Grant's opinion may be taken as a useful guide at the present day. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that these extracts be republished in continuation of the Primary School Resolution of the 30th September 1872.

No. 633, dated Calcutta, the 19th October 1860.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—W. GREY, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed, with reference to your several letters noted in the margin, to forward the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of providing cheap schools for the masses, and of improving and extending vernacular education generally.

21st of January 1859.	17th of October 1859.
17th of May "	(Docket) 16th of Dec. "
15th of August "	21st of February 1860.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has referred to Lord Stanley's despatch on the subject of education generally, which was received after the first of your letters under acknowledgment had been forwarded, and in which various important points connected with education are discussed; but the present communication will be confined to an exposition of his views regarding vernacular education for the lower classes, and to the question of the funds from which such education must be supplied. The Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 17th of May 1859, has consulted on this important subject not only the officials of the educational department, but

several other gentlemen, Europeans and Natives, who have either had practical experience in dealing with village schools, or have always shown an interest in the elevation and well-being of the ryots. The information given by the above gentlemen, whose names are entered in the margin, is herewith forwarded: and aided by their opinions as well as by a consideration of the means hitherto employed for this object, the Lieutenant-Governor is now enabled to explain the plan which he recommends for the attainment of the object in view.

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.
Dr. F. J. Mouat.
G. Smith, Esq.
N. P. Pogose, Esq.
R. Hand, Esq.
Rev. W. Kay.
" J. Long.
" T. Sandys.
" J. Ogilvie.
" B. Geidt.
" K. M. Banerjea.
Rajah Radhakant Deb, Bahadoor.
" Prosunnonath Roy, ditto.
Rajah Suttchurn Ghosal.
" Sutteschunder Roy.
Rai Prosunno Narain Deb.
Baboo Issurchunder Surma.
" Romanath Tagore.
" Prosunno Coomar Ghose.
" Pearychund Mitter.
" Samachurn Sircar.
" Debendranath Tagore.
" Issurchunder Ghosal.
" Shibchunder Deb.
Moonshee Ameer Ally

3. The Lieutenant-Governor clearly understands the intention of the Government of India and of the Home Government to be, that grants-in-aid are not to be applied to the extension or support of purely indigenous vernacular schools, but are to be reserved for English schools, for Anglo-Vernacular schools, and for Vernacular schools of a comparatively high order. The present object, then, is to devise some scheme for the instruction of the lower agricultural classes, which may be tried at once experimentally, but shall be capable of easy extension and be not ill-adapted to any existing system; suitable to the wants of the people; not calculated to offend their prejudices; and, above all, shall not be attended with inordinate expense, not only at first, but when developed to its fullest extent.

4. Bearing this in mind, the Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion that our best chance of success lies in basing a new scheme on the indigenous schools already existing throughout the district of Bengal, and indeed to be found more or less in every part of India. He has fully considered everything that can be said and that has been said to the disparagement of these primitive institutions. The poor appearance of the sheds used as school houses; the ignorance, obstinacy, and prejudice of the gooroos who preside over them; the almost total want of school books; the very humble character of the instruction generally imparted; and the poverty of the scholars, have not been overlooked. But if we are to convey instruction of any kind to the lower orders, we must not, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, affect to disregard the kind of instruction that the people have hitherto sought and approved. All attempts made to reach the mere agriculturist, however praiseworthy, and by whatever amount of talent and energy supported, must fail wherever they are not in unison with the habits and feelings of the people. The kind of instruction which the people naturally desire must not be forgotten. The aid of the village schoolmasters must be invoked. The possibility of elevating and improving both the schools and the race of schoolmasters should not be hastily disregarded. Any scheme involving the abolition of all existing village schools and the deprivation of all the schoolmasters, must create for itself obstacles that may be insurmountable.

5. The ground-work of the plan which the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates must, therefore, be the present indigenous schools. That they exist in numbers, in Lower Bengal especially, is unquestionable. Mr. Long estimates that in Bengal alone there are 30,000 village gooroos; and indeed all persons who have been consulted at any time when the question of vernacular education has been under consideration, from the time of Mr. Adam downwards, however they might differ as to the possibility of improvement, have had no doubt as to their existence, or as to their numbers. The Lieutenant-Governor, then, approving only of a scheme which shall openly recognize the existence and utility of these institutions, would set about this recognition in the following manner.

6. Lists of every village school in each zillah that may be included in the scene of operation should be prepared by the Education Department in communication with the district officers. The Inspector, aided by Deputy Inspectors, should then proceed to make his selection of those schools which he may think most important and most capable of improvement. In doing this he would naturally be guided partly by personal and partly by local consider-

ations. In this selection much will depend on the judgment and tact of the inspecting officer.

7. When the requisite number of schools shall have been selected, the Inspector must endeavour to induce the gooroos, or the proprietors and supporters of the school, who are often talookdars and middlemen, to submit to periodical inspection. To this end the Lieutenant-Governor would not propose that any pledge should be demanded from either schoolmasters or proprietors as to the repairs of the schoolhouse or the number of scholars; or that any weekly or monthly returns or statements of any kind should be forwarded to the Inspectors. This officer, before admitting the school on his list, must take care to satisfy himself that there is a schoolhouse in existence, and that it has a fair daily attendance of scholars; also that the master is willing to receive the support of Government. The erection and repairs of the schoolhouse being left to the inhabitants, the teacher would be chiefly remunerated, as he is now, by the fees of the scholars. In this way the cost of the institution of the school and the greater part of the expense of its maintenance being still defrayed by the people of the neighbourhood, the scheme, even when fully developed, need not be impracticable from its costliness. But in order to enlist the sympathies of the teacher, and to overcome his prejudices, as well as to raise the character of the institution, the following means are suggested. Books should be supplied to the schools at a very low price. These books should contain, in a compact form, all that has hitherto been taught at such places by dictation, namely, arithmetic, agricultural and commercial accounts, forms of agreements, quittances of rents, bonds, &c., and even models of the complimentary or formal letters which inferiors constantly address to their superiors. The Lieutenant-Governor does not feel warranted in despising this last kind of instruction because it is not conveyed to the son of an English peasant. It is sufficient for our purposes that such instruction has been imparted in India for generations. The above course will enable any lad of ordinary intelligence to read and write correctly, and to see that he is not cheated in his accounts by the mahajun or the agent of the zemindar. A book of this kind has been in use in some schools near Calcutta; and, as being in every way suited for the purpose, should be largely supplied to other similar schools.

8. On this rude and primative foundation, the Lieutenant-Governor would build a structure of a better kind, taking great care, however, that the higher and better instruction offered should not be too much in advance of the requirements of the people. He would rigidly exclude all attempts at English instruction; or at imparting to Bengal village boys information which can in their case serve no purpose but to puzzle their heads with strange names and foreign ideas. He would restrict the improved course to the measurement of land, to some short Bengali Grammar of the simplest kind, and to the very first elements of geography and of Indian history. If the sons of ryots, in addition to the present course of village instruction, can be induced to read books of instruction and amusement (which must be for the most part written for the purpose), to write with neatness on leaves or paper, to measure their own lands correctly, and to know a little about the existence of other countries and the history and condition of their own, with the prospects of a better education for their sons, a great step will have been made.

9. When the selection of certain schools has been made, and when it has been formally announced that the course of instruction shall not be hastily changed, and shall be supplied with the mechanical aids of which it has hitherto been destitute, it will still be necessary to secure the co-operation of the gooroo. But to this end the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that any compulsory examination, which some gentlemen have recommended to be forced on such persons, would defeat the object which we have in view. It is useless to expect that the ordinary race of village teachers would submit to any ordeal of the kind. All that can be done is by conference, by judicious advice, and by holding out hopes of reward, to stimulate the best men of the class to greater exertion, and to lead them to adopt an improved course of study. This, it must be conceded, is the one difficulty of the scheme. But it does not seem an insurmountable difficulty. When a certain number of gooroos shall have been induced to adopt

the improved system, the feeling of the people will be so much in favour of it as to force it upon the remainder, or to drive them out of employment.

10. It is here of course that the substantial aid of Government must come in, and there can be no inducement so powerful as a payment of a reward in cash. He would take care that these rewards should be quite distinct from any sytem of grants-in-aid. They would be distributed within a fixed limit by the Inspector on his being satisfied that the school had been well attended by scholars who had passed a fair examination in the subjects to which it is proposed in this letter to limit the education of the ryot. In this way the minute returns, the lengthy statements, and the constant supervision necessary in the system of grants-in-aid, and noticed as prejudicial by Dr. Mouat in his letter of the 20th of August 1859, would be quite unnecessary; while, on the other hand, care must be taken that rewards are not given for mere musters of boys collected together to make a good show. Visits should take place only as often as is necessary for a fair knowledge of what is going on. We know that when the inhabitants want a school, they will maintain one. If the son of an agriculturist wishes to learn anything at all, he will attend such a school, and if the gooroo is capable of teaching anything at all, he will find scholars. It is to the improvement of such schools when brought into existence by the voluntary act of the inhabitants that the State must look. The reward given to the gooroo need in no case exceed half the fees which he receives from his scholars,or say a sum of Rs. 30 or Rs. 36 a year, and it often need not amount to so much. Taking the average of a teacher's earnings at five rupees a month, the sum spent in rewards to each schoolmaster would not on an average exceed Rs. 30 a year; and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the prospect of such a sum would stimulate all but the most apathetic and bigoted teachers. If any gooroo proves impervious to advice, encouragement, or the hope of reward, or having promised largely, fails to fulfil his promises, he will at once be struck off the Government list. But if by advice, conciliatory treatment, books, and substantial rewards, even a dozen schools were led to adopt a better and higher kind of instruction in any one zillah, the latent energies of neighbouring schoolmasters would in time be exerted; and if a scheme so based should once gain a secure footing, there might eventually, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be no limit to the extension of vernacular education except the wants of the people.

* * * * * * *

19. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend normal schools for teachers as part of this scheme, because he thinks that no normal school, other than a provincial one for each district, would ever supply to the fullest extent requisite teachers for the lower class of schools. It would be unreasonable to expect any teacher brought up at a normal school at Calcutta or Hooghly to proceed to teach scholars in the province of Cuttack or the division of Dacca on such a moderate salary as must be assigned to teachers of schools in those localities. The teachers for each district must be furnished in and by the district.

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20. The experiment may be tried at any time in some of the populous districts of Lower Bengal when the money is available. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it will be wise to commence, not with the most civilized parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset, or Hooghly, where the cry of the inhabitants is for an English education as tending to employ and preferment, or, at any rate, not with the portions of those districts in the vicinity of Calcutta, but rather with more distant zillahs, almost equal in population but not so constantly brought into contact with the advantages of civilization.

* * * * * * *

22. The main features of the scheme now recommended seem to have the merits of simplicity, cheapness, and facility for indefinite extension. Several of them are recommended by the united judgment of experienced gentlemen of different professions, European and Native. There are difficulties in all plans; but whatever difficulties there are in this plan, it is believed that they are not more than can be surmounted by the known tact, ability, and earnestness of those to whose hands its execution would be entrusted.

THE PROPOSED SUBSTITUTION OF ASSAMESE FOR BENGALI IN THE COURTS AND SCHOOLS OF ASSAM.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1873.

READ again—

Letter No. 3045, dated 17th May, to the Commissioner of Assam, asking for a report on the language used in the courts of Assam, and inquiring why Assamese should not be substituted for Bengallee as the language of courts and schools in Assam.

Reply from the Commissioner, forwarding a collection of opinions from district and sub-divisional officers of Assam, and from other gentlemen whom the Commissioner consulted.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that for many years there have been differences of opinion on the question whether the Assamese language ought to be recognized as the court and school language of Assam. Mr. Moffat Mills, after completing a tour through Assam and questioning carefully all the Government officers and people all over the country, wrote in 1853:—"The people complain, and in my opinion with much reason, of the substitution of Bengallee for the vernacular Assamese. Bengallee is the language of the courts, not of their popular books and Shasters, and there is a strong prejudice to its general use. It is because instruction is imparted to the youths in a foreign tongue that they look only to Government for employ. Assamese is described by Mr. Brown, the best scholar in the province, as a beautiful, simple language, differing in more respects from, than agreeing with, the Bengallee; and I think we made a great mistake in directing that all business should be transacted in Bengallee, and that the Assamese must acquire it. It is too late now to retrace our steps, but I would strongly recommend Anundaram Phookun's proposition to the favorable consideration of the Council of Education, viz. the substitution of the vernacular language in lieu of Bengallee, the publication of a series of popular works in the Assamese language, and the completion of the course of vernacular education in Bengallee." The highly educated native of Assam, quoted by Mr. Mills, stated in appendix J to Mr. Mills' report that "for more than ten years after the annexation of the province, the Assamese was the language of the courts." And he argued that Assamese was no nearer akin to Bengallee than Ooriah was, and that the people of Assam had as much claim to use their own vernacular as had the people of Orissa.

2. Since Mr. Mills and Anundaram Phookun wrote in 1853, more or less agitation has gone on from time to time for the recognition of Assamese as the language of the courts: the missionary and indigenous schools have continued to teach Assamese; one or more vernacular newspapers, calling themselves Assamese, have sprung up. The late Officiating Commissioner, Colonel Haughton, formally recommended that Assamese should be made the language of the courts. Colonel Haughton's recommendation was not approved by the then Government of Bengal; but meanwhile all civil officers serving in Assam were compelled to pass in Assamese, just as Bengal officers have to pass in Bengallee, or North-Western Provinces officers in Hindustanee. Recently memorials from different parts of Assam have been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor upon the subject; and he has himself held in other parts of India that the vernacular of a people ought not to be elbowed out of a country in favor of another language which happens to be the vernacular of a neighbouring, more numerous and more educated people. The tendency of the Government of India and of the legislation of late years has been to permit the vernacular of each province to be used in its courts. The facts and memorials

of the last few years have shown that the Assamese language is still the vernacular of the people. Accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor caused reports to be called for upon the subject in the following words:—

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has recently had before him more than one petition from Assam, praying that Assamese instead of Bengallee may be made the language of the Government schools and the Government courts in Assam. Your opinion on this point the Lieutenant-Governor gathers to be, that Bengallee and Assamese are so nearly akin that Bengallee may well be left as the language both of schools and courts.

"But it would appear from Colonel Haughton's letter of the 28th November, and also from some of the correspondence quoted above, that Assamese is taught in the missionary schools; that there are books and a dictionary published of the Assamese language; and that there have been on and off from time to time expressions of feeling in different parts of Assam in favor of the adoption of Assamese as the language of the courts.

"The Lieutenant-Governor would now ask you to consider the matter fully with reference to the above considerations, and to send a copy of this letter to, and obtain from, each of the Deputy Commissioners of your division a report upon the language used in their courts, and regarding the propriety of substituting Assamese for Bengallee. The Lieutenant-Governor would particularly wish to know for each district what language the people speak when they come to court; what they speak at home in their own houses; and whether there do occur from time to time cases of practical difficulty or inconvenience from the use of Bengallee as the court language. His Honor would also inquire what language is taught in the few indigenous schools there may be, and in the mission schools all over the division, and whether any considerable proportion of the amlah of the Assam offices and courts are Assamese. He wishes not only to know whether the objections to the use of Bengallee are insuperable, but also what reason there is for using Bengallee among an Assamese people. *Primâ facie* it would seem natural to use Assamese; and if we are to use Bengallee, it must not only be shown that the evils of that course are not intolerable, but also that there is strong reason for adopting an apparently surprising course."

3. A report has now been received from the Commissioner, together with reports from all the Deputy Commissioners and some of the more experienced sub-divisional officers in the valley districts of Assam, and also reports from other officers whom the Commissioner consulted. Colonel Hopkinson is himself decidedly in favor of retaining Bengallee as the language of the courts and schools in Assam. He mentions that no reports are submitted from the hill districts, as neither Bengalee nor Assamese is spoken in those districts.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has given his full consideration to the views of the Assam officers, and he is much indebted to them for the full and careful way in which they have handled this important matter.

The majority of the Deputy Commissioners and experienced Assistant Commissioners are, the Lieutenant-Governor finds, in favor of Assamese; and generally it may be observed that the Bengallees, and the officers who have been but a little time in the province, or do not understand its language, are against Assamese, while those who have had most practical experience are for it, excepting Mr. A. E. Campbell. This latter officer is employed in the lowest part of the lowest district of Assam, and seems to have been formerly the advocate of Bengallee, the arguments for which he well puts.

No amount of argument about derivative affinity can get over the fact clearly testified to, and nowhere really contradicted, that the people of Assam do not understand Bengallee, and that the petitions written in their name and the court proceedings are unintelligible to them; while the recent agitation proves clearly that the great majority of the Assamese much wish to have their own language for educational and court purposes.

5. The only real difficulty in the way of recognizing Assamese as the vernacular of the province is the paucity of higher school books in the language, and that difficulty is greatly mitigated by the fact, so much dwelt upon by those who favor Bengallee, that a really literate person who knows one of the two languages can soon master the other. For teaching the higher classes of schools, therefore, when Assamese books cannot be got, we must use Bengallee school books. Subject to this limitation, Assamese must now, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, be introduced into all the courts and schools of the valley districts of Assam. Bengallee words may be employed for technical terms for which there is no Assamese equivalent, and for which English words cannot be conveniently introduced; but for the rest Assamese must be used *bonâ fide*

as the court and school language of Assam. The recent orders of the High Court have, it is understood from Major Lamb's and Major Campbell's reports, virtually made the use of Assamese compulsory in petitions and such like documents.

6. In all primary schools Assamese will be taught to the exclusion of Bengallee; also in all middle schools, and in the lower and middle classes of higher schools. When a class of twelve or more boys wish for it, Bengallee may be separately taught them as a language. In the upper classes of higher schools every subject in which there is an Assamese book is to be taught in Assamese; subjects in which Assamese school books do not exist, can be taught either in Bengallee or in English. The Inspector of Schools, Assam Circle, will be at once instructed to make a careful and exact report upon the subject of Assam school books now available, and the best means of procuring them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE CULTIVATION OF SORGHO.

No. 91, dated Royal Botanic Gardens, the 4th April 1873.

From—G. HENDERSON, Esq., M.D., Offg. Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WITH reference to your letter No. 425 of 3rd February 1872, and enclosed correspondence regarding *surghum succharatum*, I have the honor to report that on a plot of ground in the garden measuring 1,680 square yards (or 80 square yards more than one-third of an acre), two pounds weight of seed was sown on 17th July 1872, and that it yielded the following amount of green fodder according to the native overseer, Baboo Prosuno Coomar Sen, who recorded the result of the experiment :—

				lbs.	
1st crop	13th August	...	...	1,040	
	14th ,,	...	...	1,040	
	17th ,,	...	...	1,600	
	18th ,,	...	...	1,640	
	30th September	...	...	480	
		Total	...	5,800	1st crop.
2nd crop	19th October	...	...	2,880	
	23rd ,,	...	...	800	
		Total	...	3,680	2nd crop.

Or a total amount of fodder of about 4 tons 4 cwt. exclusive of some left for seed, and this gives roughly 12 tons to the acre. I believe almost no manure was given, for, when I saw the crop on my arrival here in December, it looked a very poor one. I have now commenced another experiment with seed produced in this garden, and expect to be able to give a more favourable report by and bye.

I find in the Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society for 1871, vol. III, part 1, new series, and page 31, a memorandum regarding this plant by Mr. John Scott, Curator of this garden. I believe it has been repeatedly tried for very many years in various parts of India, and the reason why it has not yet established itself is probably because it requires a very large quantity of manure as well as plenty of water. Many years ago I made experiments with it in the Punjab in every variety of soil, and found that it

could be successfully grown almost anywhere, and if well manured and liberally watered, it yielded a very large quantity of excellent fodder, considerably more I think than any other fodder plant with which I am acquainted, and could be cut five or six times during the summer. I also tried to extract sugar from the juice and made some fair samples which, as far as I recollect, had this peculiarity that neither flies nor ants would touch it.

On questioning the native gardeners here as to the quality of the fodder, I was told that it is so injurious to cattle that no one would take it as a gift, and that cattle would hardly eat it. It appears that the crop grown here last summer was offered to the villagers about, but they, seeing such fine fodder offered gratis, were naturally suspicious of it, and would have nothing to do with it. So the next batch was sent to the Commissariat, but the Commissariat Sergeant learning that the villagers refused it, declined to let any experiments be made on the Government cattle. I need not say that there is no foundation whatever for this idea that the plant is injurious to cattle. I know as a fact that cattle are fond of it and thrive on it, and the bullocks in this garden are now eating it without any bad effects. I saw fields of the *surghum succharatum* in Eastern Turkistan near the city of Yark and where it was growing to ten feet in height.

My opinion of the plant is that it is one of the very best that can be grown for fodder where plenty of manure and water can be given. The crop is no doubt rather an exhausting one, and it would just be the thing to grow where sewage irrigation can be obtained, and in saline, as reh soils, if it could once be got to germinate after flooding or draining the land sufficiently. I believe it would take up the excess of saline matter faster than almost any other crop.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL FOR 1871.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1873.

READ—

A letter No. 298, dated the 21st December 1872, from the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, forwarding his annual report for 1871.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that as on the last occasion so this year the Sanitary Commissioner's report was not received in the Bengal Office until the very end of the year succeeding that under review, and that the whole report for 1871 was not printed and furnished to Government until the end of March 1873. So serious a delay, which would vitiate the value of almost any report, has rendered a mere compilation like the present quite unprofitable for purposes of action, and the Lieutenant-Governor must express his strong dissatisfaction at its recurrence. His Honor trusts that there will be no delay as regards the submission of the report for the past year, which should now be ready, and that it will be submitted, as has been promised, by the 15th April.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor, moreover, cannot express his full approval either of the form or method of the report as it has now been submitted. It is not sufficient to present to Government, as Dr. Jackson has done, after the manner of his predecessors, "a simple compilation of materials supplied to the Sanitary Commissioner's office by the Civil Surgeons of the province." The Lieutenant-Governor expects from the Sanitary Commissioner something very much more complete than this. The Sanitary Commissioner, without re-producing or even necessarily abstracting the local reports, except where they were of sufficient interest to bring before the special consideration of Government, should, in his general report, condense and review the sanitary condition of the

country as a whole, and bring any remarkable facts in the sanitary history of the year into prominent notice. A report which was so very much out of date as that under review might also have brought down the history of a recent and terrible pestilence like the Burdwan fever to some later date than the 30th December 1871. The Sanitary Commissioner should be the adviser and counsellor of Government in all matters relating to the general public health. His report should place the Government in possession of all known facts, and of his views on points of sanitary importance. For instance, the report now due should certainly discuss the question whether the poorer people of the Burdwan fever tract are more under-fed than those in Eastern Bengal or Behar.

3. It is of special consequence that the Sanitary Commissioner should accept his full responsibility in Bengal, where the statistics of sanitary registration are still in their infancy, and are in many respects quite untrustworthy. His Honor observes, indeed, that Dr. Jackson does say that, in spite of the untrustworthiness of his figures, his report contains a very fair notice of the relative prevalence of the diseases to which the mortality of the year has been due. This may be the case; but without a fuller explanation Mr. Campbell cannot be assured that accuracy has been secured even in this respect. He would wish that the Sanitary Commissioner had gone more carefully into the question. Dr. Jackson has nowhere in his report summarized his own experiences and opinion as to the sanitary condition of Bengal, or of any part of Bengal, during the year under review.

4. Dr. Jackson has worked out thoroughly and shown once for all the extremely untrustworthy nature of the statistics with which he has been furnished, and with which we are at present obliged to deal. His Honor recognizes and concedes the exceptional difficulties which beset the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal. His returns are incomplete from every district, and absolutely untrustworthy, and it is only by persevering efforts that they can be improved. In 1871 the mortality in Bengal, with a population of 66 millions, is registered at 260,331, which is only a proportion of four in a thousand; in the Punjab, with a population of 17½ millions, the deaths recorded are 363,378, giving a death-rate of 21 per thousand; in the North-Western Provinces, where the population is about 30 millions, the deaths are 578,650, and the death-rate 19·5 per thousand; in England the average death-rate is 22·4 per thousand.

5. In the following table, which the Lieutenant-Governor has taken from the Sanitary Commissioner's report, the districts of Bengal are arranged in order as to efficiency in mortuary registration in 1871:—

Mortality over 10 per 1,000.			From 5 to 10 per 1,000.			From 3 to 5 per 1,000.			Under 3 per 1,000.		
1	Serampore sub-division ...	14·3	5	Kamroop ...	9·8	21	Bhaugulpore ...	4·9	32	Furreedpore ...	2·8
2	Nowgong ...	11·8	6	Singbhoom ...	8·6	22	Howrah ...	4·6	33	Patna ...	2·6
3	Gowalpara ...	10·6	7	Sibsaugor ...	8·2	23	Moorshedabad ...	4·3	34	Julpigoree ...	2·5
4	Beerbhoom ...	10·1	8	Jessore ...	7·9	24	Maldah ...	4·2	35	Pubna ...	2·5
			9	Burdwan ...	7·8	25	Manbhoom ...	3·9	36	Shahabad ...	2·4
			10	Chittagong ...	7·5	26	Pooree ...	3·6	37	Midnapore ...	2·4
			11	Hughly ...	7·4	27	Nuddea ...	3·6	38	Backergunj ...	2·2
			12	Cuttack ...	7·3	28	Sarun ...	3·6	39	Tipperah ...	2·1
			13	Bancoorah ...	7·	29	Chumparun ...	3·1	40	Dacca ...	2·1
			14	Rajshahye ...	6·9	30	Dinagepore ...	3·1	41	Monghyr ...	1·9
			15	Bogra ...	6·9	31	Balasore ...	3·1	42	Sylhet ...	1·8
			16	Hazareebaugh ...	6·4				43	Rungpore ...	1·7
			17	Lohardugga ...	6·1				44	Cachar ...	1·6
			18	Darjeeling ...	5·7				45	Purneah ...	1·5
			19	Noakhali ...	5·7				46	Mymensing ...	1·
			20	24-Pergunnahs ...	5·3						

Nothing could prove the worthlessness of the returns more clearly than the figures displayed in this statement. The figures for the district of Mymensing, showing a death-rate of 1 per 1,000, would be ridiculously, if they were not deplorably, wrong. Dr. Jackson also remarks that in Burdwan, where so fatal an epidemic was raging, it is probable that not more than one death in several can have been reported.

6. Dr. Jackson proceeds to show by an interesting analysis that there is a special defect in all districts in the registration of female and of infant mortality. It is in infant mortality that the greatest deficiency appears In England the deaths of persons under five years of age form 41·1 per cent. of the total mortality; in Bengal they form only 15·8 per cent. It may be possible that infant mortality may not be so great in India as it is among the poorer classes of the great cities of Western countries; but the disproportion cannot approach to what it amounts to in these returns, and His Honor is glad to see that Dr. Jackson's attention has been specially drawn to the question. The careful system of registration which Government is now, under the sanction of the Legislature, beginning in small manageable areas will no doubt throw light upon this inquiry.

7. His Honor has already succeeded in effecting, since the close of 1871, a tentative reform in the system under which mortuary and vital statistics are acquired in these provinces. He has freely confessed that the acquisition of accurate statistics is at present impossible over the enormous areas which compose our districts, with their vast populations and uneducated agencies; and, while not relinquishing the attempt to do what he can towards a complete registration, he has resolved in the meantime to perfect the system on a smaller scale over certain experimental selected areas, both urban and rural, in every district. Arrangements have been made for the collection of sanitary statistics from these selected localities from the 1st January last; the general returns of the district being also obtained in, it is hoped, an improved state. His Honor is now awaiting a report from the Sanitary Commissioner upon the success or otherwise of their endeavours during the first quarter of the present year.

8. Very recently also the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted a proposal which he anticipates will produce the most favourable results in ensuring an improved system of general registration. He has sanctioned the recommendation which has repeatedly been urged upon Government by successive Sanitary Commissioners and by district officers for allowing a sanitary clerk to all Civil Surgeons in connection with the collection of sanitary statistics, which in these provinces, as elsewhere, is a duty imposed upon the medical officer. Mr. Campbell trusts that the Sanitary Commissioner and the medical officers will be able to make the most of the establishments which will shortly be placed at their disposal.

9. His Honor believes that all officers are now fully aware of the great importance that he attaches to the correct registration of these statistics, and he has only to acknowledge the cordial co-operation that he has already received from the Commissioners and Magistrates, and the readiness with which they have responded to his call on numerous occasions.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor directs the distribution of this report as usual.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

OPERATIONS OF THE SEVERAL ROAD CESS COMMITTEES DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1872.

No. 2090.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, (Accounts) under date the 15th April 1873.

Read again Proceedings of this Department, No. 924 of the 15th February 1873, having reference to the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the Cess Year 1872-73.

Read also letter No. 2929, dated the 28th March 1873, from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, submitting abstracts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road Funds for the quarter ending December 1872, and also a Statement shewing what portion of the expenditure was made through Public Works Officers.

REMARKS.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see that the whole of the receipts and expenditure to the end of December last, the first quarter of the current cess year, has been brought to account, although the preparation of these statements has been delayed for the accounts of the Nuddea District; received only on the 2nd instant.

2. His Honor regrets however, to find that the services of Officers of the Public Works Department are not more utilized by the different Magistrates and Collectors than they are. It is seen from Statement B. that out of an expenditure of Rs. 1,90,744 only Rs. 62,214 or 32·61 per cent has taken place through Public Works Officers; and also that the payments on account of establishment, other than Public Works, amounts to Rs. 14,825.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the services of the Public Works Establishment may be utilized as far as practicable.

ORDERS.—That a copy of these proceedings, with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, as well as the Statement B., be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

That a copy of the above as well as of the Statements referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, Financial Branch, for information. Also that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners, to all Superintending Engineers, to the Accountant-General, Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information and guidance.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of the Receipts of the several

ending 31st

Names of Districts.	Balance on 1st October 1872.	Revenue under District Road Cess Act of 1871.					Road Cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act.	Receipts	
		Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.		Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Burdwan* ...	28,923 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 3 6	1,340 6 8	3,079 8 0
Bancoorah ...	17,839 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 0 0	702 0 0	.....
Beerbhoom ...	23,344 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,197 2 0	80 0 0
Midnapore ...	31,564 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 14 9	1,181 0 0	555 9 6
5 Hooghly with Howrah*	42,317 12 11	.....	.....	.....	80 8 0	80 8 0	71 7 4	2,739 4 0	638 12 0
24-Pergunnahs* ...	34,711 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 12 11	1,903 4 9	3,567 0 3
Nuddea ...	4,822 7 8	.....	.....	.....	58 4 0	58 4 0	.....	654 0 0	3,755 2 3
Jessore* ...	21,486 3 8	.....	.....	.....	269 0 0	269 0 0	.....	593 3 0	1,189 10 3
Moorshedabad* ...	10,118 2 11	.....	.....	.....	252 0 0	252 0 0	.....	192 0 0	1,712 0 0
10 Dinagepore ...	14,831 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 0 0	2,734 0 0
Maldah ...	6,067 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 0 0	1,923 4 0
Rajshahye* ...	6,328 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1,355 3 0	1,355 3 0	4 15 0	546 4 6	3,755 7 6
Rungpore ...	19,175 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 8 0	1,548 1 6
Bograh ...	9,580 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	672 8 0
15 Pubna ...	9,450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512 8 0
Darjeeling ...	49,832 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0
Julpigooree ...	20,788 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 6 0
Dacca* ...	14,448 12 6	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	2,768 1 3
Furreedpore* ...	3,332 15 6	29 4 10	.....	.....	54 0 0	83 4 10	.....	.....	153 0 0
20 Backergunge ...	4,932 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 0 0
Mymensing ...	9,209 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162 0 [illegible]
Sylhet ...	11,054 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cachar ...	43,208 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448 12 0
Chittagong ...	20,780 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331 4 [illegible]
25 Noakhally ...	3,671 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	993 12 0
Tipperah* ...	8,039 8 8	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	259 4 0
Chittagong Hill tract...	19,794 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna ...	21,490 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 8 5	1,398 0 1	6,517 5 [illegible]
Gya ...	10,157 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,989 4 0	200 0 0
30 Shahabad ...	19,150 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	705 8 6	.....	2,195 14 [illegible]
Tirhoot ...	54,437 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,951 2 [illegible]
Sarun ...	16,786 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 12 9	.....	9,400 8 [illegible]
Chumparun ...	8,784 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 8 3	11,438 11 [illegible]
Monghyr* ...	16,044 1 0	.....	.....	.....	234 0 0	234 0 0	3 10 0	1,341 10 8	2,416 0 [illegible]
35 Bhaugulpore* ...	47,156 7 8	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	13 0 0	.....	.....	3,295 10 [illegible]
Purneah ...	17,270 5 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 9	.....	369 8 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	30,429 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack* ...	16,675 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,478 7 [illegible]
Pooree* ...	10,983 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Balasore* ...	10,252 7 6	1,225 9 8	.....	.....	133 10 6	1,359 4 2	.....	.....	77 7 [illegible]
Hazareebaugh* ...	9,829 15 5	.....	.....	.....	372 10 10	372 10 10	.....	.....	.....
Lohardaggah ...	29,636 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333 10 [illegible]
Singbhoom ...	15,072 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maunbhoom ...	19,273 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	108 0 [illegible]
45 Goalparah ...	7,153 15 5	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	28 0 0	.....	.....	1,072 14 [illegible]
Kamroop ...	13,946 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 13 [illegible]
Durrung ...	8,088 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	749 0 [illegible]
Nowgong ...	9,056 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	746 8 [illegible]
Seebsaugor ...	5,526 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,015 8 [illegible]
50 Luckimpore ...	10,749 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573 0 [illegible]
Naga Hills ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	8,712 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Garo Hills ...	20,007 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	9,28,324 9 9	1,254 14 6	.....	.....	3,040 4 4	4,295 2 10	1,137 13 11	18,881 7 11	1,00,832 0 [illegible]

* Districts in which the Re[illegible]

Dated, 31st March 1873.

ROAD FUND.

District Committees of the 1st Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73,

December 1872.

IPTS.

FROM TOLLS.		Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of produce and Stores.	Fines and refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Total including balance.	Outlay.	Balance.
Canal or River Tolls.	Total.								
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	4,419 14 8	.....	1 15 6	.....	5 0 0	4,431 1 8	33,355 1 6	6,805 13 3	26,549 4 3
.....	762 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	818 0 0	18,657 4 6	2,388 3 0	16,269 1 6
.....	2,277 2 0	.....	.....	.....	...	2,277 2 0	25,621 11 6	3,313 14 8	22,307 12 10
.....	1,736 9 6	.....	15 0 0	.....	76 0 0	1,978 8 3	33,513 7 2	5,141 12 9	28,401 10 5
.....	3,378 0 0	.....	.....	17 10 9	12 0 0	3,559 10 1	45,877 7 0	8,582 1 4	37,295 5 8
.....	5,470 5 0	.....	.....	.....	...	5,492 1 11	40,2 3 14 2	23,904 0 6	16,299 13 8
.....	4,409 2 3	.....	.....	.....	...	4,407 6 3	9,289 13 11	7,529 0 5	1,760 12 6
.....	1,782 13 9	.....	.....	.....	...	2,051 13 9	23,538 1 5	1,789 10 5	21,748 7 0
.....	1 904 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,330 8 0	4,488 8 0	14,004 10 11	5,396 6 5	9,208 4 6
.....	3,004 0 0	.....	.....	.....	242 8 9	3,3.6 8 9	18,137 14 7	2,187 4 6	15,950 10 1
.....	2,077 4 0	.....	.....	.....	...	2,077 4 0	8,144 10 0	2,718 2 3	5,426 7 9
.....	4,301 12 0	.....	.....	134 11 5	...	5,796 9 6	12,125 5 6	3,573 2 2	8,552 3 4
.....	1,948 9 6	.....	.....	.....	...	1,948 9 6	21,124 3 9	1,187 1 6	19,937 2 3
.....	732 8 0	.....	.....	.....	...	732 8 0	10,313 2 0	110 0 0	10,203 2 0
.....	512 8 0	.....	.....	.....	...	512 8 0	9,962 8 0	1,381 14 0	8,580 10 0
.....	120 0 0	.....	6 6 0	15 0 0	1,694 14 5	1,836 4 5	51,668 5 2	14,532 9 1	37,135 12 1
.....	11 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 6 0	20,798 2 7	3,986 15 3	16,811 3 4
.....	2,768 1 3	.....	.....	1,054 1 0	0 4 0	3,032 6 3	18,381 2 9	13,214 8 6	5,166 10 3
.....	153 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40 8 0	276 12 10	3,609 12 4	2,027 13 3	1,581 15 1
.....	181 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	181 0 0	5,113 12 3	2,202 12 3	2,911 0 0
.....	1,162 0 3	.....	.....	.....	...	1,162 0 3	10,371 7 5	753 8 0	9,617 15 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	11,064 8 9	850 10 9	10,213 14 0
.....	448 12 0	.....	0 10 11	.....	52 15 9	502 6 8	43,710 14 0	5,498 5 2	88,212 8 10
1,005 5 0	1,336 9 2	.....	.....	.....	...	1,336 9 2	22,117 6 0	319 3 0	21,798 3 0
.....	1,053 12 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	...	1,113 12 0	4,785 7 11	3,332 6 0	1,453 8 11
.....	259 4 0	.....	.....	.....	...	329 4 0	8,368 12 8	2,339 7 2	6,029 5 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	19,794 10 4	771 10 9	19,022 15 7
.....	7,915 5 9	3 10 0	77 1 0	.....	621 0 0	8,637 9 2	30,127 14 5	4,790 0 11	25,337 13 6
.....	3,189 4 0	.....	16 0 0	.....	...	3,205 4 0	13,362 8 10	2,649 9 9	10,712 15 1
.....	2,195 14 7	.....	.....	.....	173 11 9	3,075 2 10	22,225 5 4	13,259 1 11	8,966 3 5
.....	24,951 5 9	.....	1,326 2 2	.....	87 0 0	26,364 4 11	80,8?2 0 7	19,867 11 3	60,934 5 4
.....	9,400 8 5	.....	40 0 0	200 0 0	198 3 9	9,867 8 11	26,053 9 0	4,538 1 9	22,115 7 3
.....	11,520 3 3	.....	.....	.....	...	11,520 3 3	20,304 13 9	1,457 0 3	18,847 13 6
.....	3,757 11 4	.....	.....	4 0 3	...	3,909 5 7	23,043 6 7	3,288 1 9	19,755 4 10
.....	3,295 10 0	3 12 0	13 7 9	.....	78 12 0	3,400 13 9	50,557 5 5	5,091 7 6	45,466 13 11
.....	309 8 0	.....	.....	.....	...	333 4 9	17,603 9 9	10,766 5 6	6,837 4 3
.....	.....	.....	169 2 7	.....	466 0 0	635 2 7	31,064 15 1	1,030 7 3	30,034 7 10
.....	1,478 7 0	.....	.....	19 4 5	...	1,497 11 5	18,172 11 11	5,329 8 10	12,843 3 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	11 2 5	...	11 2 5	10,994 8 8	249 8 2	10,745 0 6
.....	77 7 6	.....	.....	.....	...	1,436 11 8	11,689 3 2	3,464 10 5	8,224 8 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	372 10 10	10,202 10 3	1,361 12 8	8,840 13 7
.....	333 10 0	.....	.....	.....	...	333 10 0	29,970 0 0	2,048 15 4	27,921 0 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	15,072 2 7	6,212 0 10	8,860 1 9
.....	126 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	151 0 0	19,427 10 8	5,836 14 8	13,590 12 0
.....	1,072 14 0	.....	.....	.....	...	1,072 14 0	8,226 13 5	1,315 11 7	6,911 1 10
.....	840 13 5	.....	.....	.....	...	840 13 5	14,786 15 0	30 0 0	14,756 15 0
.....	749 0 0	.....	...	2 0 0	0 2 0	751 2 0	8,839 12 8	1,000 0 0	7,839 12 8
.....	706 8 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	708 8 0	9,764 8 7	2,713 2 6	7,051 6 1
.....	2,015 8 0	.....	7 12 0	.....	...	2,023 4 0	7,548 6 7	4,578 2 5	2,970 4 2
.....	573 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	573 0 0	11,322 0 1	3,084 6 7	8,237 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	8,712 13 1	5,687 8 11	3,025 4 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	20,007 7 0	138 4 0	19,869 3 0
1,005 5 0	1,20,711 13 4	7 6 0	1,673 9 11	1,517 14 4	6,091 8 5	1,35,442 4 9	10,33,766 14 6	2,35,627 0 1	8,28,109 14 5

Cess Act is in force.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts of the several

ending 31st

EXPEN

Names of Districts.	Collection of Revenue and Committees' control.			Refunds.	Original Works.				
	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Burdwan*	.....	230 0 0	230 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,987 7 3
Bancoorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,244 5 6
Beerbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,212 12 2
Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,219 14 0	.....	.....	1,219 14 0	3,235 10 0
5 Hooghly with Howrah*	1,311 8 0	104 8 3	1,416 0 2	2,000 0 0	2,348 3 7	.....	.....	2,348 3 7	2,120 0 0
24-Pergunnahs*	1,622 14 3	595 12 4	2,218 10 7	.....	1,093 11 6	.....	.....	1,093 11 6	20,032 8 3
Nuddea	1,206 5 8	40 0 0	1,246 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,096 11 9
Jessore*	1,537 8 5	148 2 0	1,685 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorshedabad*	1,555 14 6	49 7 1	1,605 5 7	.....	1,009 12 6	.....	.....	1,009 12 6	2,417 4 4
10 Dinagepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,836 0 9
Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,515 6 3
Rajshahye*	1,315 9 9	793 12 2	2,109 5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,141 10 9
Rungpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,032 1 6
Bograh	110 0 0	.....	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,071 14 0
Darjeeling	239 11 4	18 12 0	258 7 4	2,075 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,636 1 6
Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,263 11 0
Dacca*	1,222 9 2	265 10 9	1,488 3 11	24 0 0	8,875 1 2	.....	.....	8,875 1 2	2,381 11 5
Furreedpore*	952 3 9	375 5 0	1,327 8 9	.....	176 11 7	.....	.....	176 11 7	261 2 1
20 Backergunge	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,842 12 3
Mymensing	90 0 0	33 8 0	123 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550 0 0
Sylhet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482 10 9
Cachar	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,294 5 0	.....	.....	2,294 5 0	1,929 0 2
Chittagong	126 0 0	.....	126 0 0	.....	144 3 0	.....	.....	144 3 0	22 6 0
25 Noakhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,285 0 0	.....	.....	2,285 0 0	867 6 0
Tipperah*	1,610 8 9	101 2 11	1,711 11 8	.....	100 0 0	361 6 0	.....	461 0 0	.....
Chittagong Hill tract	.....	.....	.....	.....	721 10 9	.....	.....	721 10 9	.....
Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,383 15 4
Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0	.....	.....	700 0 0	1,529 15 9
30 Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,107 12 5	.....	.....	1,107 12 5	9,560 5 6
Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,911 8 0	.....	.....	1,911 8 0	16,080 2 9
Sarun	390 0 0	33 10 0	423 10 0	.....	613 3 3	.....	.....	613 3 3	3,501 4 6
Chumparun	57 0 0	.....	57 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	970 7 0
Monghyr*	1,160 6 4	122 10 5	1,283 0 9	4 0 0	740 11 9	.....	.....	740 11 9	1,060 2 3
35 Bhaugulpore*	1,066 9 4	60 13 6	1,127 6 10	.....	428 8 3	.....	.....	428 8 3	3,375 3 10
Purneah	918 8 11	33 10 0	953 2 11	.....	180 0 0	.....	.....	180 0 0	9,497 0 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	277 14 9	.....	.....	277 14 9	370 10 3
Cuttack*	173 13 1	4 0 0	177 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,055 11 9
Pooree*	.....	.....	1,043 2 0	.....	172 12 6	.....	.....	172 12 6	.....
40 Balasore*	991 5 4	51 12 8	908 12 8	.....	210 0 0	.....	.....	210 0 0	1,600 0 0
Hazareebaugh*	885 4 8	23 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453 0 0
Lohardduggah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,865 6 10
Singbhoom	.....	.....	984 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,916 10 6
Manbhoom	881 7 4	102 14 0	.....	.....	4,224 3 7	.....	.....	4,224 3 7	265 5 1
45 Goalparah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030 5 10
Kamroop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	2,443 2 6
Seebsaugor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,516 15 9
50 Luckimpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 4 3	.....	.....	77 4 3	2,638 15 6
Naga Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khasi & Jyntenh Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,627 8 11
53 Garo Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 4 0	.....	.....	138 4 0	.....
Total	19,586 4 3	3,188 15 1	22,775 3 4	4,103 0 0	31,200 11 10	361 6 0	.....	31,562 1 10	1,57,822 15 5

* Districts in which the Road

Dated, 31st March 1873.

ROAD FUND.—*(Continued.)*

District Committees of the 1st Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73,

December 1872.

DITURE.

Repairs.			Total Original Works and Repairs.	Establishment.			Tools and Plant.	Total Outlay.	Remarks.
River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.		Public Works Establishment.	Other Establishment.	Total.			
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
.....	.....	3,987 7 3	3,987 7 3	.....	809 6 0	809 6 0	1,779 0 0	6,805 13 3	
.....	.....	2,244 5 6	2,244 5 6	.....	143 13 6	143 13 6	.....	2,388 3 0	
.....	.....	3,212 12 2	3,212 12 2	.....	101 2 6	101 2 6	.....	3,313 14 8	
.....	438 0 0	3,673 10 0	4,893 8 0	.....	248 4 9	248 4 9	.....	5,141 12 9	
.....	.....	2,120 0 0	4,468 3 7	.....	697 13 6	697 13 0	.....	8,582 1 4	
.....	.....	20,032 8 2	21,126 3 8	.....	559 2 3	559 2 3	.....	23,904 0 6	
.....	.....	6,096 11 9	6,096 11 9	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0	81 0 0	7,529 1 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0	.....	1,789 10 5	
.....	199 0 0	2,616 4 4	3,626 0 10	.....	165 0 0	165 0 0	.....	5,396 6 5	
.....	.....	1,836 0 9	1,836 0 9	.....	328 7 9	328 7 9	22 12 0	2,187 4 6	
.....	.....	2,515 6 3	2,515 6 3	.....	202 12 0	202 12 0	.....	2,718 2 3	
.....	.....	1,141 10 9	1,141 10 9	.....	322 1 6	322 1 6	.....	3,573 2 2	
.....	.....	1,032 1 6	1,032 1 6	.....	155 0 0	155 0 0	.....	1,187 1 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	110 0 0	
.....	.....	1,071 14 0	1,071 14 0	.....	310 0 0	310 0 0	.....	1,381 14 0	
.....	480 4 3	11,636 1 6	11,636 1 6	.....	456 8 0	456 8 0	106 8 3	14,532 9 1	
.....	.....	3,743 15 3	3,743 15 3	.....	243 0 0	243 0 0	.....	3,986 15 8	
.....	.....	2,381 11 5	11,256 12 7	.....	445 8 0	445 8 0	.....	13,214 8 6	
.....	.....	261 2 1	437 13 8	.....	222 15 10	222 15 10	39 7 0	2,027 13 3	
.....	.....	1,842 12 3	1,842 12 3	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	2,202 12 3	
.....	30 0 0	580 0 0	580 0 0	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	753 8 0	
200 0 0	.....	682 10 9	682 10 0	.....	168 0 0	168 0 0	.....	850 10 9	
.....	.....	1,929 0 2	4,223 5 2	.....	1,275 0 0	1,275 0 0	.....	5,498 5 2	
.....	.....	22 6 0	166 9 0	.....	26 10 0	26 10 0	.....	319 3 0	
.....	.....	867 6 0	3,152 6 0	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....	3,332 6 0	
.....	.....	.....	461 6 0	.....	161 5 6	161 5 6	5 0 0	2,339 7 2	
.....	.....	.....	721 10 9	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	771 10 9	
.....	.....	4,383 15 4	4,383 15 4	.....	406 1 7	406 1 7	.....	4,790 0 11	
.....	.....	1,529 15 9	2,229 15 9	.....	365 0 0	365 0 0	54 10 0	2,649 9 9	
.....	12 0 0	9,572 5 6	10,680 1 11	.....	2,579 0 0	2,579 0 0	.....	13,259 1 11	
.....	.....	16,980 2 9	18,891 10 9	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0	871 0 6	19,867 11 3	
.....	.....	3,501 4 6	4,114 7 9	.....	.....	...	.....	4,538 1 9	
.....	.....	970 7 0	970 7 0	.....	429 9 3	429 9 3	.....	1,457 0 3	
.....	.....	1,060 2 3	1,800 14 0	.....	275 3 0	175 3 0	25 0 0	3,288 1 9	
.....	.....	3,375 3 10	3,803 12 1	.....	160 4 7	160 4 7	.....	5,019 7 6	
.....	.....	9,497 0 0	9,677 0 0	.....	81 10 7	81 10 7	54 8 0	10,766 5 6	
.....	.....	370 10 3	684 9 0	.....	281 14 3	281 14 3	.....	1,038 7 3	
.....	.....	5,055 11 9	5,055 11 9	.....	82 0 8	82 0 0	14 0 0	5,329 8 10	
.....	.....	.....	172 12 6	.....	76 11 5	76 11 8	.....	249 8 2	
.....	.....	1,600 0 0	1,810 0 0	.....	611 8 5	611 8 5	.....	3,464 10 5	
.....	.....	453 0 0	453 0 0	.....	.....	...	....	1,361 12 8	
.....	.....	1,865 6 10	1,855 6 10	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	123 8 6	2,048 15 4	
.....	.....	5,916 10 6	5,916 10 6	.....	295 6 4	295 6 4	.....	6,212 0 10	
.....	.....	265 5 1	4,489 8 6	.....	363 1 0	363 1 0	.....	5,836 14 8	
.....	.....	1,030 5 10	5,030 5 10	.....	282 1 9	282 1 9	3 4 0	1,315 11 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	
.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....	.....	2,443 2 6	2,593 2 6	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	2,713 2 6	
.....	.....	4,516 15 9	4,516 15 9	.....	61 2 8	61 2 8	.....	4,578 2 5	
.....	.....	2,638 15 6	2,716 3 9	.....	368 2 10	368 2 10	.....	3,084 6 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	5,627 8 11	5,627 8 11	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	5,687 8 11	
.....	.....	.....	138 4 0	.....	.....	...	.....	138 4 0	
200 0 0	1,159 4 3	1,59,182 3 8	1,90,744 5 6	.....	14,324 13 0	14,824 13 0	3,179 10 3	2,35,627 0 1	

Cess Act is in force.

F. R. BOYCE,

Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

B.

Statement shewing the expenditure incurred by the District Road Committees and Public Works Officers on the District Works during the 1st quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73.

Districts.	Expenditure on District Works.			Charges of Establishment employed by District Road Committee.	Total.	Remarks.
	By District Road Committee.	By Public Works Officers.	Total.			
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Burdwan	3,987 7 3	.....	3,987 7 3	809 6 0	4,796 13 3	
Bancoorah	2,244 5 6	.....	2,244 5 6	143 13 6	2,388 3 0	
Beerbhoom	527 12 3	2,684 15 9	3,212 12 0	101 2 6	3,313 14 6	
Midnapore	4,893 8 0	.....	4,893 8 0	248 4 9	5,141 12 9	
Hooghly with Howrah	1,330 5 7	3,137 14 6	4,468 3 7	697 13 6	5,166 1 1	
24-Pergunnahs	20 6 6	21,105 13 2	21,126 3 8	559 2 3	21,685 5 11	
Nuddea	1,524 15 0	4,571 12 9	6,096 11 9	105 0 0	6,201 11 9	
Jessore	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0	
Moorshedabad	212 0 0	3,414 0 10	3,626 0 10	165 0 0	3,791 0 10	
Dinagepore	581 5 7	1,254 11 2	1,836 0 9	328 7 9	2,164 8 6	
Maldah	2,515 6 3	.....	2,515 6 3	202 12 0	2,718 2 3	
Rajshahye	1,141 10 9	.....	1,141 10 9	322 1 6	1,463 12 3	
Rungpore	172 9 6	859 8 0	1,032 1 6	155 0 0	1,187 1 6	
Bograh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No expenditure on works
Pubna	1,071 14 0	.....	1,071 14 0	310 0 0	1,381 14 0	
Darjeeling	11,636 1 6	.....	11,636 1 6	456 8 0	12,092 9 6	
Julpigooree	3,743 15 3	.....	3,743 15 3	243 0 0	3,986 15 3	
Dacca	11,256 12 7	.....	11,256 12 7	445 8 0	11,702 4 7	
Furreedpore	437 13 8	.....	437 13 8	222 13 10	660 13 6	
Backergunge...	1,842 12 3	.....	1,842 12 3	300 0 0	2,146 12 3	
Mymensing	580 0 0	.....	580 0 0	50 0 0	630 0 0	
Sylhet	682 10 9	.....	682 10 9	168 0 0	850 10 9	
Cachar	4,223 5 2	.....	4,223 5 2	1,275 0 0	5,498 5 2	
Chittagong	.....	166 9 0	166 9 0	26 10 0	193 3 0	
Noakhally	3,152 6 8	.....	3,152 6 0	180 0 0	3,332 6 0	
Tipperah	361 6 0	100 0 0	461 6 3	161 5 6	622 11 6	
Chittagong Hill Tract	721 10 9	.....	721 10 9	50 0 0	771 10 9	
Patna	.....	4,383 15 4	4,383 15 4	406 1 7	4,790 0 11	
Gya	1,155 11 9	1,074 4 0	2,229 15 9	365 0 0	2,594 15 9	
Shahabad	7,296 5 6	3,383 12 5	10,680 1 11	2,579 0 0	13,259 1 11	
Tirhoot	15,746 8 0	3,145 2 9	18,891 10 9	105 0 0	13,996 10 9	
Sarun	2,172 11 9	1,941 12 0	4,114 7 9	.....	4,114 7 9	
Chumparun	970 7 0	.....	970 7 0	429 9 3	1,400 0 3	
Moonghyr	.....	1,800 14 0	1,800 14 0	175 3 0	1,976 1 0	
Bhaugulpore	3 9 2	3,800 2 11	3,803 12 1	160 4 7	3,964 0 8	
Purneah	9,452 1 0	224 15 0	9,677 0 0	81 10 7	9,758 10 7	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	648 9 0	.....	684 9 0	281 14 3	930 7 3	
Cuttack	4,913 6 3	142 5 6	5,055 11 9	82 0 0	5,137 11 9	
Pooree	.....	172 12 6	172 12 6	76 11 8	249 8 2	
Balasore	1,810 0 0	.....	1,810 0 0	611 8 5	2,421 0 10	
Hazareebaugh	.....	453 0 0	453 0 0	.....	453 0 0	
Lohardugga	1,865 6 10	.....	1,865 6 10	60 0 0	1,925 6 10	
Singbhoom	5,916 10 6	.....	5,916 10 6	295 6 4	6,212 0 10	
Maunbhoom	4,489 8 8	.....	4,489 8 8	363 1 0	4,852 9 8	
Gowalparah	1,030 5 10	.....	1,030 5 10	282 1 9	1,312 7 7	
Kamroop	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Durrung	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	
Nowgong	1,673 0 0	920 2 6	2,593 2 6	120 0 0	2,713 2 6	
Seebsaugor	2,459 8 0	2,057 7 9	4,516 15 9	61 2 8	4,578 2 5	
Luckimpore	1,399 14 3	1,316 5 6	2,716 3 9	368 2 10	3,084 6 7	
Naga Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	5,525 0 11	102 0 0	5,627 8 11	60 0 0	5,687 8 11	
Garo Hills	138 4 0	.....	138 4 0	.....	138 4 0	
Total	1,28,529 8 6	62,214 12 10	1,90,744 5 6	14,824 13 0	2,05,569 2 4	

F. R. BOYCE,

Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th April 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.						
	Western Districts.	1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	April 22nd*	1·34	Weather fair ...	Summer crops thriving; more rain wanted; grain market steady.	Fever still prevalent; some cholera and small-pox.
2	Bancoorah ...	„ 19th	0·86	Very hot almost throughout the week. Cool and cloudy with some rain on 18th; more rain expected.	The rain will do much good to the standing crops—cotton, khasla, teel and indigo. It will also help on the preparation of the ground for sugarcane, and enable the cultivators to commence ploughing operations.	
3	Beerbhoom ...	„ 19th	0·50	Dry up to 18th; on the night of 18th there were a few drops of rain accompanied by high wind. It is still threatening.	Rain wanted. Teel and indigo crops suffering.	
4	Midnapore ...	„ 19th	0·20	Hot and sultry till the night of the 18th, when a good shower of rain fell.	The prospects of such crops as there are at this season are fair, and the rain will benefit them, especially indigo.	Cholera and fever generally prevalent will probably be reduced by the rains.
5	Hooghly ...	„ 19th	1·50	Clear throughout; very hot wind from south and west. Slight showers of rain on the night of the 18th. Heavy showers on the morning of the 19th.	Not sufficient rain for ploughing the land for rice crop. Vegetable crops have been saved to a great extent by the rain.	
	Howrah ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Dry and extremely hot; wind southerly.	Some paddy has been sown broadcast in low lands in Sankrail and Bally. Rain very much wanted.	
	Central Districts.					
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 6	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 22nd	0·11	Weather exceedingly warm and sultry, on the 19th it assumed a stormy appearance, and there was a partial fall of rain which considerably lowered the temperature.	No crops. Rain much wanted for cultivation, and tanks drying rapidly.	Cholera nearly extinct in Diamond Harbour sub-division, but reported still prevalent in Barraipore, Baraset, Busserhat and Satkhera. Fever somewhat prevalent in the last named sub-division.
7	Nuddea ...	„ 19th	0·29	Very hot throughout the week. A storm came on the night of the 18th, it lasted throughout the night, and some rain has fallen.	Rain was very urgently required in the district.	There has been an occasional outbreak of cholera, but not more serious than usual.
8	Jessore ...	„ 19th	0·13	Clear and hot during the day with scudding, fleecy clouds at night and early mornings. Wind generally from south. A storm on the night of the 18th, with thunder and lightning and a few drops of rain, and some more have fallen to-day.	Agricultural operations almost entirely suspended for want of rain.	

* Telegram of the 22nd April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)						
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)	1873.				
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad ...	April 19th	0·035	Very hot during the week, but without hot winds. Rain fell on the morning of the 19th, and more is expected. Temperature rather cool.	The cold weather crops have all been reaped; wheat, barley and arahur have yielded good crops. The fall of rain will greatly benefit the new sowings.	Small-pox and cholera continue on the decrease.
10	Dinagepore ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Very hot and sultry at times, storms going about, but none have come here yet.	A fall of rain would do good for ploughing.	A good deal of cholera in places.
11	Maldah ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Hot and dry with strong westerly winds; the last two days of the week rather cloudy.	The boro dhan is not thriving very well. Rain wanted throughout the district.	Cholera still prevalent.
12	Rajshahye ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Strong winds all the week. Friday and Saturday cloudy, and the wind very strong at night and in the early morning.	Lands are being ploughed for paddy crops; mulberry plants are flourishing; indigo in some parts of the district is injured on account of excessive heat; rain is much wanted.	
13	Rungpore ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Hot and windy.	Jute has been sown, more rain is needed.	
14	Bograh ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Intensely hot, not a drop of rain.	Rain is much required for ploughing and early sowings of rice.	Cholera and fever prevalent.
15	Pubna ...	„ 19th	1·26	Hot and clear till the 18th, when there was heavy rain and much wind; 19th cloudy, dull and cool.	The rain has been beneficial for cultivation of aus and amun dhan; melon, pumpkin, and other crops of the season are thriving.	
Cooch Behar Divn. 16	Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
17	Julpigoree ..	„ 19th	Nil.	Cool. North-easterly wind blows steadily from about 10 P.M. to 3 P.M., when it dies away, and the days become hot and close.	Jute sowing has commenced and is doing well. Bhadoi dhan sowing has also commenced.	
	Cooch Behar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca Division. 18	Dacca	„ 22nd*	1·60	Weather cool, cloudy with thunder and rain all over the district.	Rain has done much good, and is sufficient for the present.	
19	Furreedpore ..	„ 19th	Nil.	Weather dry and hot; cloudy on Friday evening and the morning of Saturday; on the evening of Friday slight drizzling rain not appreciable by the gauge, preceded by dust-storm from north-west.	Rain is much wanted for ploughing. The fruit crop all over the district is greatly damaged. Water in the tanks very low.	People removed from the banks of large rivers suffering much inconvenience for want of water.
20	Backergunge ...	„ 22nd	A little rain on the 19th.	Fair and hot ...	Fair; rain much wanted.	

* Telegram of the 22nd April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)						
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)	1873.				
DACCA DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 21	Mymensing ...	April 19th	Nil.	The weather has been for the most part dry and hot. No rain reported from any part of the district.	The continued want of rain is doing serious damage to the prospects of the crops.	Cholera has re-appeared in some places; want of rain is also having a bad effect on the public health.
22	Sylhet ..	April 12th	1·06	Occasional thunder-storms still keep the weather cool.	The boro dhan will soon be reaped, amun and aus sowings progressing. Prospects good.	
23	Cachar ...	„ 12th	0·44	Getting very warm; a little rain at night of 11th.	Tea promising very well...	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Chittagong ..	„ 12th	A few drops.	Hot and dry. Latterly a high wind has been blowing during the day.	Rain much wanted. Dry weather crops suffering from drought.	Cholera has been rather more prevalent to the north of the district.
25	Noakhally ..	„ 12th	Nil.	Weather partly cloudy partly fair. High south wind.	Moong, and chillies progressing favourably.	
26	Tipperah ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Oppressively hot during the week. A slight storm from north-west on the night of the 18th, and a heavy one with some rain in the morning of the 19th instant.	Much of the teel and chilly crops on the ground have been injured by the long drought, but the rain of the 19th will benefit the crops, and is a great boon to the district at large.	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	„ 12th	Nil.	Strong wind daily, cloudy at times. Afternoon hot and dry.	The people are burning their jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	„ 12th	0·03	Generally warm and dry, with occasional clouds accompanied by high winds from the south. A storm and a little rain on Thursday evening.	No crops on the ground.	Cholera continues.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION. 28	Patna ...	„ 22nd*	Nil.	Weather seasonable though wonderfully cool for the time of the year; direction of wind very changeable.	No crops on the ground except mangoes, which promise well.	Small-pox and cholera still flying about, but no where as an epidemic.
29	Gya ...	„ 19th	Only a few drops of of drizzling rain on the evening of the 18th.	Hot ...	There are no crops on the ground.	
30	Shahabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
31	Tirhoot ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Warm with west wind	There is very little change in this week. The rubee harvest is entirely over, and the outturn is anticipated to be below the average.	
32	Sarun ..	„ 19th	Nil.	Hot, with west winds	Indigo and cheena doing well. Sugarcane is being planted. Fields are being prepared for bhadoi crops.	
33	Chumparun ..	„ 19th	Nil.	Hot weather with east and west winds.	The rubee crops have all been cut and harvested. Fields are being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	

* Telegram of the 22nd April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)		1873.				
Bhaugulpore Divn. 34	Monghyr ...	April 19th	Nil.	Fair ...	Same as last week.	
Bhaugulpore Divn. 35	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 22nd*	A few drops of rain.	Weather cloudy; rain evidently fell on the 21st in the district. Wind chiefly south and east.	Little crops in the ground.	Small-pox less, but cholera still bad in places here and there in the north.
Bhaugulpore Divn. 36	Purneah ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Very warm with shifting wind.	Rain wanted for the sowings.	Cholera still prevalent.
Bhaugulpore Divn. 37	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	„ 19th	Nil.	In the early part of week very hot; Friday and Saturday gathering clouds and threatening rain, which is much wanted.	No crops on the ground.	
ORISSA.						
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack ...	„ 22nd*	1·09	Rain fell on the 20th instant at Cuttack, and at Jajpore Sub-Division on the 19th.	The rain will do much good to the crops.	
Orissa Divn. 39	Pooree ...	„ 12th	·74	Some seasonable rain during the week.	Very little crops of any kind now on the ground.	
Orissa Divn. 40	Balasore ...	„ 19th	A few drops of rain fell on Friday evening and Saturday morning.	Cloudy and warm, threatening rain.	No ploughing for rice crop has yet commenced.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Seasonable, but cloudy during the last two days.	No crops now on the ground.	Small-pox still prevalent.
42	Lohardduggah ...	„ 19th	0·03	Seasonable. ...	No crops on the ground.	
43	Singbhoom ...	„ 12th	0·07	No change, hot and dry.	No crops on the ground.	
44	Maunbhoom ...	„ 19th	Nil.	Warm up to the 18th, when a storm at night greatly lowered the temperature; some rain in parts of the district on the night of the 18th.	No crops on the ground. The rain of the 18th has set all the ploughs to work on the high lands.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah ...	„ 12th	3·28	The whole week was cloudy and sunny at intervals. Showers of rain accompanied with strong wind, continued from Saturday to Thursday at nights.	Sowing of the asu crop still continues; the late rain will prove beneficial.	
46	Kamroop ...	„ 21st†	·40	Days cloudy and threatening rain.	Aus crops progressing; prospects of tea favourable.	Public health good.
47	Durrung ...	„ 12th	2·12	Hot middays, cool mornings. Prevailing wind north-east; frequent south-west squalls during the nights.	Prospects of tea favourable; the same of other crops.	
48	Nowgong ...	„ 12th	1·17	Weather seasonable; hot bright days, squally and showery nig .	Spring crops doing well. Splendid weather for tea. Tea bushes flushing, and plucking of leaves actively carried on.	

* Telegram of the 22nd April received on the same day.
† Telegram of the 21st April received on the 22nd.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Suider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(*Contd.*—)		1873.				
49	Seebsaugor ..	„ 12th	0·86	The weather has been rather warm and partly fair and partly cloudy with a few light showers of rain attended with thunder storms.	Aus dhan being sown.	
50	Luckimpore ..	„ 12th	1·67	Frequent showers of rain throughout the week with intervals of bright sun.	No crops above the ground yet. Weather exceedingly favourable for all tea operations.	General health of the district very good.
51	Naga Hills ...	„ 5th	0·07	Clear and fine, but is getting hot and muggy in the plains.	The hill people are sowing out their old jooms with dhân and cotton, and getting their new jooms ready to sow with dhân.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 12th	0·92	The weather has been fair with slight showers of rain at night.	The potato cultivation has commenced, and the land is now ready for the early rice sowings.	
53	Garo Hills ...	„ 12th	1·24	The weather has been extremely hot during the week. There has been some heavy rain, and sharp thunder-storms generally occuring during the night.	The rain which came on at a rather unusual time this year has slightly interfered with the burning of the jooms, and damaged the clearances. The sowing season is now commencing. The burning of the jooms not entirely finished yet.	A sharp shock of earthquake on the 8th instant.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1873.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 30th Mar. to 5th Apl. 1873.	Rain from 6th to 12th April 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·08	Nil.	2·08	12th April.	
		Cutwa	Nil.	ditto	2·15	ditto.	
		Culna	ditto	ditto	1·23	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	2·28	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	0·62	ditto	1·41	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil.	ditto	0·88	dittto	Not received, 9th to 15th Mar.
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	5·49	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	ditto	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto.	
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	0·91	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	0·40	ditto	1·90	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Contai—Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil.	ditto	0·43	ditto.	
		Contai—Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	0·17	ditto.	
		Hooghly	0·03	ditto	0·93	ditto.	
		Serampore	Nil.	ditto	1·22	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	ditto	ditto	1·25	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	ditto	ditto	1·90	ditto.	
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1·18	ditto.	
		Alipore—Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
		Alipore—Jail	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	0·65	ditto.	
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	0·61	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	0·08	1·50	ditto	
		Barripore	ditto	Nil.	1·39	ditto.	
		Satkherah	ditto	ditto	0·98	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	1·41	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	ditto	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	0·96	ditto	
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1·70	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	1·37	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Ramghat	ditto	ditto	0·44	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore	ditto	ditto	0·85	ditto.	
		Nurail	ditto	ditto	3·18	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	ditto	0·10	1·15	ditto.	
		Jenidah	ditto	Nil.	0·90	ditto.	
		Bagirhaut	ditto	0·12	1·20	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb.
		Magoorah	ditto	Not rec.	0·54	5th April.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	ditto	Nil.	1·71	12th April.	
		Ramporehaut	ditto	ditto	2·16	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	ditto	ditto	1·46	ditto.	
		Jungipore	ditto	ditto	1·58	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Azimgunge	ditto	ditto	1·96	ditto.	
	Maldah	Dinagepore	ditto	ditto	1·39	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Maldah	ditto	ditto	0·74	ditto.	
		Beauleah	0·82	ditto	2·12	ditto.	
		Nattore	0·10	1·70	2·42	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·91	Nil.	2·99	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	1·00	2·85	2·11	ditto.	
		Titalya	Nil.	Nil.	6·05	ditto.	
	Bograh	Bograh	1·54	ditto	0·81	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·32	ditto	2·51	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·99	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling—Telegraph Office	2·10	0·38	2·72	15th Mar.	
		Darjeeling—Hospital	1·40	2·39	4·06	12th April.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·47	5·10	4·64	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	1·60	0·45	7·00	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Boda	1·05	3·46	3·54	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars	Cooch Behar	Not rec.	Not rec.	5·97	ditto.	
		Buxa			2·40	15th Mar.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca—Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	2·00	12th April.	
		Dacca—Hospital	ditto	ditto	1·25	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge	ditto	ditto	2·34	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Manicksunge	ditto	ditto	0·26	ditto.	
		Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	1·83	ditto.	
		Goalundo	ditto	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	ditto	0·10	1·81	ditto.	
		Perozepore	ditto	0·02	1·46	ditto.	
		Madaripore	ditto	Nil.	0·69	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	2·42	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Mar.
	Mymensing	Mymensing	0·10	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	1·15	ditto	2·20	ditto.	
		Atteah	Nil.	ditto	0·66	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	0·50	ditto	1·46	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	1·66	1·37	11·17	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	0·25	0·44	11·71	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	Nil.	Not rec.	12·90	5th April.	
		Koyah	ditto	0·33	6·35	12th April	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong—Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil.	0·20	ditto.	
		Chittagong—Jail	ditto	ditto	0·35	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not rec.	0·90	5th April.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamutee Hill	0·02	ditto	0·43	ditto	Not received, 16th to 29th Mar.
	Noakhally	Noakhally	Nil.	Nil.	4·34	12th April.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	ditto	ditto	1·76	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	ditto	0·98	3·07	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·01	0·03	2·08	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 30th Mar. to 5th Apl. 1873.	Rain from 6th to 12th April 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil.	Nil.	1·07	12th April.	
		Behar	ditto	ditto	0·97	ditto.	
		Barh	ditto	ditto	0·76	ditto.	
		Dinapore—Jail	ditto	ditto	0·51	ditto.	
		Dinapore—Cantonment	ditto	ditto	0·35	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	ditto	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
		Nowadah	ditto	ditto	0·74	ditto.	
		Aurungabad	ditto	ditto	0·74	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0·68	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	ditto	ditto	1·44	ditto.	
		Sasseram	ditto	Not rec.	0·66	5th April.	
		Buxar	ditto	Nil.	1·15	12th April.	
		Bhuboosh	ditto	Not rec.	5·50	5th April.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	ditto	Nil.	4·40	12th April.	
		Durbangah	ditto	ditto	1·45	ditto.	
		Hajipore	ditto	ditto	0·95	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	0·10	ditto	2·92	ditto.	
		Seetamaree	Nil.	ditto	2·50	ditto.	
		Tajpore	ditto	Not rec.	2·43	5th April.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	ditto	Nil.	1·99	12th April.	
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	1·12	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motechari	0·10	ditto	4·00	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Nil.	Not rec.	3·25	5th April.	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	ditto	Nil.	1·43	12th April.	
		Begooserai	ditto	ditto	0·54	ditto.	
		Jamooie	ditto	ditto	1·23	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
		Sôopool	ditto	0·30	1·97	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	Nil.	1·00	ditto.	
		Banka	ditto	ditto	1·07	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	ditto	ditto	1·19	ditto.	
		Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	0·89	ditto.	
		Arrareah	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	ditto	0·08	2·07	ditto.	
		Jamtara	ditto	Nil.	0·45	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
		Pakour	ditto	ditto	0·40	ditto.	
		Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	1·80	ditto.	
		Godda	ditto	0·01	1·03	ditto.	
	ORISSA.						
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack—Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil.	2·40	12th April.	
		Cuttack—Hospital	ditto	ditto	2·71	ditto.	
		Jajipore	ditto	ditto	0·80	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
		Juguisingpore	0·30	2·67	ditto.		
		False Point	ditto	0·25	0·30	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	ditto	0·74	1·85	ditto.	
		Khoordah	ditto	Not rec.	0·62	5th April.	
	Balasore	Balasore	ditto	Nil.	0·92	12th April.	
		Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·33	29th Mar.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh—Jail	Nil.	Nil.	0·94	12th April.	
		Hazareebaugh—Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
		Pachumba	ditto	ditto	1·17	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	1·63	ditto.	
		Palamow	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	0·02	0·05	2·58	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom	Purulia	Nil.	Nil.	2·36	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	ditto	Not rec.	1·90	5th April.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah	0·60	3·28	6·07	12th April.	
		Dhoobree	0·50	2·40	4·35	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	2·01	2·05	6·76	12th April.	
		Burpettah	0·87	Not rec.	3·21	5th April.	
	Durrung	Tezpore	2·16	ditto	5·12	ditto.	
		Mungledye	1·10	ditto	5·58	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	2·30	1·33	6·62	12th April.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	1·43	Not rec.	12·82	5th April.	
		Golaghat	1·44	ditto	5·94	ditto.	Not received, 16th to 29th Mar.
		Jorehaut	1·30	ditto	8·53	ditto.	Not received, 23rd to 29th Mar.
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	0·18	ditto	8·65	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	0·54	ditto	6·16	ditto.	
		Suddya	1·15	ditto	10·16	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	0·57	15th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	ditto	0·27	1·92	12th April.	Not rec., 30th Mar. to 5th April.
		Jaowai	ditto	0·20	5·50	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	0·95	16·46	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Garo Hills	Tura	2·18	1·24	6·44	ditto.	
		Benares	Nil.	Nil.	0·22	12th April.	
		Akyab	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 19th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 13th to 19th April 1873.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	April											
Calcutta.	13th	10	29·678	29·696	91·0	84·5	75	S by W	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·563	29·581	99·5	84·0	50	S by W	...	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	29·728	29·746	90·2	83·4	73	S W	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·597	29·615	97·5	85·7	59	S S W	...	...	C	
	15th	10	29·724	29·742	90·5	83·4	73	S by W	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·595	29·613	99·7	83·7	48	W by S	...	...	K	
	16th	10	29·787	29·805	88·5	81·7	72	S by W	...	...	K	
		16	29·672	29·690	97·8	82·4	49	S	...	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·815	29·833	90·2	82·6	71	W S W	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·694	29·712	98·7	82·9	48	S S W	...	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·841	29·859	89·7	82·0	70	S S W	...	...	CK	
		16	29·753	29·771	91·6	81·5	63	S	...	...	CK	
	19th	10	29·942	29·960	75·6	72·0	83	N E	...	0·20	.....	*o*
		16	29·794	29·812	87·4	78·0	63	S	...	...	CK	
Saugor Island.	13th	10	29·699	29·705	87	81	76	S W	14·3	...	CK	*b, m*, scuds.
		16	29·620	29·626	86	82	83	S	11·9	...	N	*m, o*, scuds.
	14th	10	29·761	29·767	86	82	83	S W	12·7	...	N	*m, o*, scuds.
		16	29·637	29·643	86	82	83	S	17·2	...	N	*m*, scuds.
	15th	10	29·747	29·753	89	82	73	S S W	10·5	...	N	*b, m*, scuds.
		16	29·630	29·636	88	83	80	S S E	14·3	...	N	*m*, scuds.
	16th	10	29·806	29·812	87	80	72	S	8·8	...	N	*m*
		16	29·714	29·720	88	80	69	S	11·0	...	N	*b, m*
	17th	10	29·845	29·851	88	82	76	S S W	10·6	...	N	*b, m*, scuds.
		16	29·753	29·759	86	81	79	S	15·2	...	N	*m*, scuds.
	18th	10	29·865	29·871	88	82	76	S S W	14·2	...	N	*m*, scuds.
		16	29·782	29·788	86	81	79	S	16·5	...	N	*m*, scuds.
	19th	10	29·955	29·961	85	75	60	E N E	12·9	...	N	*b, a*
		16	29·838	29·844	87	79	68	S S E	11·5	...	N	*b*
Chittagong.	13th	10	29·715	29·806	88	80	69	S	10·1	...	K	*b, m*
		16	29·610	29·701	88	81	72	W	18·6	...	K, KS	*b, q*
	14th	10	29·754	29·845	88	77	58	S	8·6	...	K	*b, q*
		16	29·620	29·711	89	80	66	S W	17·5	...	.....	*b, m, q*
	15th	10	29·732	29·823	91	78	53	S	8·1	...	K	*b, m*
		16	29·607	29·698	90	79	59	S W	30·7	...	.....	*b, q*
	16th	10	29·778	29·869	91	79	56	W S W	6·4	...	K	*b, m*
		16	29·691	29·782	89	80	66	W S W	11·2	...	.....	*b, m*
	17th	10	29·808	29·899	91	78	53	S W	4·3	...	K	*b*
		16	29·729	29·820	88	78	62	W	9·5	...	.....	*b, m*
	18th	10	29·861	29·952	91	79	56	S	7·9	...	K	*b, m*
		16	29·768	29·859	89	80	60	W	17·8	...	.....	*b*
	19th	10	29·901	29·992	91	81	63	S W	6·9	...	K, KS	*b*
		16	29·801	29·893	87	75	55	N N W	14·6	...	CK, K	*b, m*
Madras	12th	10	29·791	29·821	88	79	65	S E by S	9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·679	29·709	87	79	68	S E by S	14	...	.....	*b*
	13th	10	29·805	29·835	90	79	59	S by E	11	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·679	29·709	89	79	62	S E by S	13	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	29·840	29·870	91	77	50	S S W	10	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·712	29·742	88	80	69	S E	12	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·790	29·820	95	77	41	S W by W	9	...	.....	*a*
		16	29·670	29·700	90	89	63	E S E	10	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	29·795	29·825	92	79	54	S W	8	...	.....	*a*
		16	29·671	29·701	88	80	69	S E by S	13	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·858	29·888	89	79	62	S S E	14	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·756	29·786	87	78	65	S E by S	16	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·879	29·909	90	77	53	S	14	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·766	29·796	88	78	62	S E by S	12	...	.....	*b*
Cuttack.	12th	10	29·611	29·692	91	81	63	S	6·9	...	K, CK, C	
		16	29·453	29·534	101	80	37	S S W	5·7	...	CK	*b*
	13th	10	29·628	29·709	91	81	63	S	3·9	...	CK C,	
		16	29·512	29·593	100	81	41	S S W	4·7	...	KS, C	
	14th	10	29·665	29·746	91	80	60	S	4·5	...	C, CS,	*b*
		16	29·503	29·584	101	80	37	S S W	6·8	...	K, N	*a*
	15th	10	29·645	29·726	92	82	63	S W	2·9	...	C	*b*
		16	29·501	29·582	100	81	41	S	3·1	...	C, K, N	*a*
	16th	10	29·715	29·796	91	80	60	S	3·4	...	C	*b*
		16	29·593	29·674	96	82	53	S E	4·0	...	K	*b*
	17th	10	29·764	29·845	91	80	60	S	3·4	...	CK, KS, C	
		16	29·632	29·713	95	81	52	S	7·2	...	K	*b*
	18th	10	29·794	29·876	89	78	59	W	5·2	...	C, CK	*b*
		16	29·685	29·766	94	81	55	S S W	6·4	...	C, CK	*b*
Akyab.	13th	10	29·758	29·779	89	80	66	S W	3·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·687	29·708	88	81	72	W S W	2·2	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	29·820	29·841	91	82	66	S W	2·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·705	29·726	88	81	72	W	9·8	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·798	29·819	90	81	66	S S W	3·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·661	29·682	89	80	66	W S W	14·1	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	29·786	29·807	88	80	69	W S W	1·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·711	29·732	89	80	66	W	13·3	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·890	29·911	88	79	65	S S W	3·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·800	29·821	89	79	62	S W	19·1	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·930	29·951	90	78	56	S S W	1·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·820	29·841	87	79	68	S W	7·8	...	.....	*b*
	19th	10	29·958	29·979	90	79	59	S S W	3·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·800	29·821	88	84	83	S W by W	31·6	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
April ...	15th	29·653	99·7	80·2	145·3	88·0	81·4	77·4	0·72	S S W	0·2	220·1	...	...	Scuds, clear and cumuli.
	16th	·716	98·2	81·9	142·8	87·6	80·6	76·4	·70	S S W & S	...	200·7	...	...	Cirrocumuli and clear.
	17th	·751	99·7	80·0	144·0	87·6	80·1	75·6	·68	S W & S	1·3	200·3	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	18th	·787	94·3	77·5	143·6	85·9	79·8	75·5	·72	S S W & S	3·3	258·3	...	...	Chiefly cirrocumuli. Brisk wind from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. Lightning at 10 and 11 P.M. Drizzled at 10 P.M.
	19th	·862	87·4	71·7	115·2	79·4	74·9	71·7	·78	S E & S S W	9·2	322·4	0·20	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. High wind from 6½ to 7½ A.M. Lightning at midnight and from 9 to 11 P.M. Thunder at 6¾ and 7½ A.M. Slight rain from 6½ to 9 A.M.
	20th	·838	84·0	73·0	113·8	77·1	73·5	71·0	·82	S S E & var.	0·8	135·8	1·02	☾	Stratoni and overcast. Thunder and rain from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
	21st	·783	85·5	71·0	132·0	77·2	73·1	70·2	·80	N E & var.	0·5	185·7	0·15	...	Overcast, cumuli and clear. Thunder at 3 A.M. Lighting at 2 and 3 A.M. Slight rain from 2 to 5 and at 8 A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		⊖
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	28·7
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	99·7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	100·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·60
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	1·37
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	1·20
Ditto ditto ditto average of nineteen previous years	...	0·66
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st April	...	2·55
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	4·26

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd April 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1872, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1872.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of March 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other crops.			Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches up to date.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	High Level, Range I.	675	419·37	...	16	16	1	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	2·71	87·77	58·79	On the Kendraparah Canal rail fell on the 4th, 6th, and 14th of the month, and lessened considerably the demand for water.
	Ditto ...	Kendraparah ...	1,262	622	629	320	949	1,703	109	1,812	37	...	37	16	6	22	2,820	...	2·71	87·77	58·79	
	Ditto ...	Taldunda ...	1,300	135·29	...	...	...	9	95	104	...	...	...	...	16	16	120	...	2·71	87·77	58·79	
	Ditto ...	Machgong ...	650	59·22	...	...	...	53	131	184	...	...	...	21	20	41	225	...	2·71	87·77	58·79	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	·88	59·38	Not available.	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	240	...	724	...	724	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	·5	37	Ditto.	
				Total ...	1,353	336	1,689	1,766	352	2,118	37	...	37	37	42	79	3,923	...				

The 19th April 1873.

A. J. HUGHES, *C. E.*,
For Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,384	21,278 15 0	1,950 11 5	1,23,266 3¾	28,785 12 10	2,638 14 0	4,589 5 6
Or per mile of railway	194	135 15 6	12 9 3	788 0	183 14 11	16 17 3	29 6 6
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	397,305	3,22,752 5 6	29,585 12 6	1,594,818 14¾	3,38,089 7 0	30,991 10 6	60,577 3 0
Total for 13 weeks ...	427,689	3,44,031 4 6	31,536 3 11	1,718,084 18	3,66,875 3 10	33,630 4 6	65,166 8 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,405	29,525 12 1	2,706 10 6	129,996 18	19,707 0 4	6,806 9 7	4,513 0 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	220	188 10 8	17 6 0	831 0	125 14 9	11 10 9	28 16 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	422,467½	2,79,090 14 2	25,583 6 7	1,784,613 30	3,84,008 13 1	26,900 16 3	57,484 2 10

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,396¼	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	8,412 0	700 0 0	70 0 0	170 0 0
Or per mile of railway	51	36 8 0	3 13 0	309 0	25 8 0	2 11 0	6 4 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year..	22,713¾	16,389 0 0	1,638 18 0	88,435 0	7,078 0 0	707 16 0	2,346 14 0
Total for 14 weeks ...	24,110	17,389 0 0	1,738 18 0	96,847 0	7,778 0 0	777 16 0	2,516 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,57,784	1,90,872 8 3	17,496 12 11	858,379 30	4,15,812 8 6	38,116 3 0	55,612 15 11
Or per mile of railway	.....	149 1 11	13 13 4	.....	324 13 8	29 15 7	43 8 11
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	14,20,926	2,141,196 2 0	196,276 6 3	9,693,957 0	4,891,683 10 0	448,404 6 8	644,689 12 11
Total for 14 weeks ...	1,578,710	23,32,068 10 3	213,772 19 2	10,552,336 30	5,307,496 2 6	4,86,520 9 8	700,293 8 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	116,375	1,80,801 8 8	16,573 9 6	617,678 20	3,33,825 3 8	29,683 19 8	46,257 9 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	....	141 4 0	12 18 11	.....	252 15 10	23 3 10	36 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,479,697	23,22,146 6 3	212,863 8 4	10,090,948 0	58,62,978 7 2	537,439 13 10	750,303 2 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,050	954 0 0	95 8 0	34,365 0	1,171 0 0	117 2 0	212 10 0
Or per mile of railway	180	34 0 0	3 8 0	1,227 0	42 0 0	4 4 0	7 12 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	107,406	16,245 0 0	1,624 10 0	242,563 0	7,841 0 0	784 2 0	2,408 12 0
Total for 14 weeks ...	112,456	17,199 0 0	1,719 18 0	276,928 0	9,012 0 0	901 4 0	2,621 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,734	1,025 8 9	102 11 1	21,215 30	641 10 0	64 3 4	166 14 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	240	36 10 0	3 13 3	757 28	22 14 7	2 5 10	5 19 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	111,952	16,243 9 0	1,624 7 1	240,321 20	76,18 2 9	761 16 5	2,386 3 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,292	15,695 2 4	1,438 14 6	92,172 0	25,226 12 9	2,312 9 1	3,751 3 8
Or per mile of railway	.....	70 3 7	6 8 9	.....	112 13 11	10 6 11	16 15 9
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	63,182	2,25,701 14 1	20,689 6 9	888,993 10	2,70,784 5 6	24,821 18 0	45,511 4
Total for 14 weeks ...	67,474	2,41,397 0 5	22,128 1 3	981,165 10	296,011 2 3	27,134 7 1	49,262 8 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,178	14,436 11 2	1,323 7 2	68,394 0	25,614 14 8	2,348 0 8	3,671 7 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	64 9 6	5 18 5	.....	114 9 9	10 10 1	16 8 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	72,104	24,809 2 11	22,742 1 2	971,912 0	2,72,545 9 0	24,983 6 10	47,725 8 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ d. s.	£ d. s.
Total traffic for the week	30,939½	22,120 12 6	2,027 14 9	144,410 13	41,032 7 11	3,761 6 3	5,789 1 6
Or per mile of railway	198	141 5 7	12 19 2	923	262 3 0	24 0 7	36 19 9
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	427,689	344,031 4 6	31,536 3 11	1,718,084 18	3,66,875 3 10	33,630 4 6	65,166 8 5
Total for 14 weeks	458,628½	366,152 1 0	33,563 18 8	1,862,495 1	4,07,907 11 5	37,391 10 9	70,955 9 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	29,432	18,651 2 7	1,709 13 10	156,482 30	32,934 11 11	3,019 0 5	4,728 14 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	188	119 2 10	10 18 6	1,000	210 7 1	19 5 10	30 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	451,899½	297,742 0 9	27,293 0 5	1,905,096 0	3,80,943 9 0	29,919 16 8	62,212 17 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,474	17,911 13 7	1,641 18 5	93,094 30	22,018 12 6	2,018 7 9	3,660 6 2
Or per mile of railway	.....	80 2 3	7 6 11	.....	98 8 4	9 0 8	16 7 7
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	67,474	2,41,397 0 5	22,128 1 3	981,165 10	2,96,011 2 3	27,134 7 1	49,262 8 4
Total for 15 weeks	73,948	2,59,308 14 0	23,769 19 8	1,074,260 0	3,18,029 14 9	29,152 14 10	52,922 14
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,726	16,907 1 5	1,549 16 4	73,590 0	26,509 14 0	2,430 1 6	3,979 17 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	75 10 4	6 18 8	.....	118 9 10	10 17 6	17 16 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	77,330	2,65,002 4 4	24,291 17 6	1,045,502 0	2,99,055 7 0	27,413 8 4	51,705 5 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,013	1,027 0 0	102 14 0	17,891 0	571 0 0	57 2 0	159 16
Or per mile of railway	175	36 8 0	3 13 0	639 0	20 8 0	2 1 0	514 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	112,456	17,199 0 0	1,719 18 0	276,928 0	9,012 0 0	901 4 0	2,621 2 0
Total for 15 weeks	117,369	18,226 0 0	1,822 12 0	294,819 0	9,583 0 0	958 6 0	2,780 18 0
COMPARISON.							
otal for corresponding week of previous year	6,933½	1,058 13 6	105 17 8	19,702 0	606 2 6	60 12 4	166 10 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	248	137 13 1	3 5 8	703 25	21 9 3	2 3 2	5 3 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	118,885½	17,302 6 6	1,730 4 9	269,023 20	8,224 5 3	822 8 9	2,552 13 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	132,534	2,08,134 12 0	19,079 0 4	817,917 30	3,76,714 7 6	33,982 3 2	53,061 3 6
Or per mile of railway	.....	162 9 8	14 18 1	.....	289 9 11	26 11 0	41 9 1
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,578,710	23,32,068 10 3	2,13,772 19 2	10,552,336 30	53,07,496 2 6	486,520 9 8	700,293 8 10
Total for 15 weeks	1,711,244	25,40,203 6 3	2,32,851 19 6	11,370,254 20	56,78,210 10 0	520,502 12 10	753,354 12 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	109,822	1,63,451 14 7	14,983 1 10	648,583 0	3,35,459 7 0	30,750 8 11	45,733 10 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	127 11 2	11 14 1	.....	262 1 3	24 0 6	35 14 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,589,519	24,85,598 4 10	2,27,846 10 2	10,739,531 0	61,98,437 14 2	568,190 2 9	796,036 12 11

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No. 18 of 1873

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 19th April.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH.
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER.
The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE.
The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD.
The Hon'ble MOULVY ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.
The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN.
The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble F. F. WYMAN.
and
The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service. He said he did not think it necessary that he should enlarge upon the various provisions of the report, which expressed fully what had been done. The report was what it professed to be, a preliminary one. He would observe that the Committee had simply taken into consideration the papers placed before them in reference to the main features of the Bill. A great many arguments put forward in the papers resolved themselves into objections against certain provisions of Act II of 1870. He therefore

hoped that if the recommendation to print the Bill in double columns showing the amendments made alongside of the sections of Act II of 1870 were carried out, a great many of the objections urged against the present Bill would be removed. It was for that purpose that he desired to make the suggestion as to printing in double columns.

It was said by Mr. Beaufort that the intention in amending the law relating to the emigration of coolies to the labor districts was to remodel the law and divide it in parts, chapters, and sections, taking care to couch the sections in simple language, in order that they might be readily understood, and that the Bill did not profess to make very many substantial alterations—it was in fact to be an old friend in a new dress. But that remark was not considered to be correct in many quarters. He hoped it would be found that the Bill as now amended showed that the principal provisions of Act II of 1870 were left untouched. The Hon'ble Member on the right (Mr. Robinson) was apprehensive that this Council was disposed to legislate a little precipitately in amending a law only in force for two or three years. That alarm might be very natural, but when the Hon'ble Member came to consider maturely what the main provisions of the Bill were, he would find that there was no cause for alarm. The old Act had been remodelled in such a manner that its main features and provisions were plainly discernible, and a few substantial and necessary amendments had been introduced. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL had thought it necessary to make these few remarks in order to point out that the desire of the Committee had been to amend the Bill as far as it could be done with regard to the suggestions made on the subject of substantial amendments of the law. The report showed that the Committee had restored certain provisions of the existing law. It also pointed out that the Committee had remodelled certain sections of the Bill respecting the prohibition of emigration at certain times of the year. They had also reconstructed Section 13, which enabled the Lieutenant-Governor, with the consent of the Supreme Government, to provide for the emigration of laborers to other parts of India. On the subject of garden-sirdars there had been considerable discussion in committee, and although we were anxious to meet the views of those who desired that it should be optional to register in Calcutta laborers engaged in the districts, we were unable to amend the existing provision. We had, however, endeavored to meet the difficulty by providing such a clause as would be found to get rid of the inconvenience which might result from the registration of coolies in the districts in which they were engaged. Giving to the existing law his best consideration, it appeared to him that the proper construction of section 19 of Act II of 1870 was that it did not enable the garden-sirdar to register coolies engaged in the districts before the Superintendent of Transport in Calcutta. He thought that section 19 must be read with sections 15 and 18 of the Act, and when so construed, the terms of the section must be taken distributively. That being so, he was of opinion that the power of registering in Calcutta coolies engaged in the districts did not exist. It was clear that if the power or right to register in Calcutta laborers engaged in the mofussil really existed, some provision would have been made for the payment of travelling expenses back to their homes, of laborers who might either be rejected by the Superintendent on the ground of unfitness, or might not be brought before such an official for registration. But there was no such provision in Act II of 1870 as last referred to. On the other hand, with regard to laborers engaged in the mofussil by recruiters and brought down to Calcutta, there was a clause providing that if a contract was not entered into within thirty days with a laborer, he should be supplied with such a sum of money as the Superintendent should consider necessary to enable him to return to the place where he was registered. For these reasons it appeared to THE ADVOCATE GENERAL that under the provisions of Act II of 1870 it was improper on the part of garden-sirdars to bring down laborers engaged in the mofussil to Calcutta without first registering them in the mofussil. He had been informed that notwithstanding his construction of the law, a practice of registering in Calcutta laborers engaged in the districts by garden-sirdars had grown up and had not been found to be attended with inconvenience or injury. It was perfectly

right for those who approved of the practice which had grown up, to support it with a view to have an express clause introduced into this Bill to carry it out. If this could be readily or simply done, an attempt might have been made; but on reflection it appeared to him that without the establishment of a depôt in Calcutta for laborers brought down by garden-sirdars, it would be impossible to frame a clause to meet the particular contingency. The establishment of a depôt would introduce an unnecessary difficulty, and instead of simplifying matters would tend to complicate them. It had been consequently determined to leave the clause as it stood and meet the objection taken by providing in the first place that the coolies should be registered before any Magistrate of the district or sub-division through which he should first pass, and further providing to the effect that the employer or his agent should have power to cancel any contract on paying the particular laborer whose contract should be cancelled, his travelling expenses to the place where he was engaged. The Committee had, as pointed out, endeavoured to grapple with the difficulty, and THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL trusted that they had done so successfully. To him personally it appeared that it would be wrong in principle to allow a laborer to be brought to Calcutta without previous registration in the district where he was engaged. It might happen that if a laborer was brought to Calcutta without being registered in the mofussil, and if he complained that he was not taken to the Superintendent of Transport for the purpose of having his agreement registered, he might be met by the plea that he came of his own choice with his friend the garden-sirdar to seek for employment. We should in such a case have the statement of the laborer on the one hand and the statement of the garden-sirdar on the other ; and unless the Magistrate or Superintendent of Transport were possessed of greater powers of discrimination than were ordinarily allotted to mortals, there would be considerable, if not insuperable, difficulty in the way of coming to a proper decision. Registration in the district was a starting point in the engagement of a laborer which a garden-sirdar could not overturn if disposed to deal improperly with a laborer.

Then the report went on to say that the Committee had altered section 46 in the manner proposed, rendering it obligatory on the Magistrate to countersign a recruiter's license, unless he should have reason to suppose that the person licensed was unfit to be employed as a recruiter. Section 71 was slightly altered by providing that the penalty prescribed for delay in despatching a vessel should not be incurred if the delay was occasioned by any casualty. We had also altered section 79 by providing that the master of a vessel should be bound to report the arrival of his vessel at any particular place, and remain there for not less than six hours of day-light to enable the Magistrate to visit the vessel ; and in lieu of the power of detention given to the Magistrate by section 82, we had given the power of detaining the vessel for not more than five days. Enquiries had shown that it was rarely found necessary to detain a vessel for more than five days. This was a preliminary report, and if it should be discovered that the period of five days was too short or too long, the provision might be altered accordingly.

Then we came to the subject of localities unfit for the residence of laborers. This clause had occasioned some alarm. But THE ADVOCATE GENERAL thought that section 120 of the original Bill, being section 119 of the amended Bill, should not have that effect, because it was the same in substance as a similar provision in the existing law. There was a difference of phraseology. Instead of using the words "unfit for human habitation" the section provided that the contracts of the laborers should be cancelled if the estate was in a condition so insalubrious or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers. The Bill was framed in a manner calculated to make it plain and simple in character : it dealt with matters in a simple and clearly intelligible manner, discarding the use of terms or words of doubtful or obscure meaning. Section 119 simply altered the existing law by giving it a more practical form and clothing it in language free from vagueness or uncertainty. Having supplied a certain form of machinery for a proper enquiry into the fitness or otherwise of an estate or part of an estate for the residence of laborers, it necessarily provided that if a garden was unfit, from situation or condition, for the residence

of laborers, the contracts of laborers for the time being should be declared null and void. It was said that such a provision was tantamount to closing a garden. It only discharged men from the obligation of laboring in a district or garden where it would be fatal for them to reside. It was a piece of humanity not calling for any alarm, but rather exciting the sympathy and deserving the approbation of those who had to deal with emigrants. He would pass on to section 120 of the amended Bill being section 121 of the original Bill. This section as drawn made certain average rates of mortality conclusive of the question of the unfitness of an estate for the residence of laborers. We thought that upon any average rate of mortality taken by itself no safe or certain conclusion as to unfitness for residence could be formed. We had, however, considered that the average rate of mortality as stated in the section might well constitute a starting point, enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to order certain enquiries to be made by a medical officer required to visit an estate, and record information on the points indicated in the Section. First, the cause or causes of such mortality; secondly, the want (if any) of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of the estate or the employer, causing or contributing to such mortality; and thirdly, the fitness or otherwise of the estate for the residence of laborers and the reasons thereof. And if it should turn out that the mortality was to be attributed to the negligence or to the want of sanitary measures on the part of the planter, the Lieutenant-Governor should have power to declare that particular garden unfit for the residence of laborers. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL remarked that the provision was salutary, and he thought that the Governor of a province should have some power to act summarily in cases of necessity arising from carelessness and negligence. The enquiry was to be a fair and open one, the parties might appear and put forward any statements they thought fit. It could not be urged with any propriety that it would be hard to put this provision in force in cases in which any excessive amount of mortality had arisen from neglect or default on the part of the planter. We had merely given power in cases of unfitness for residence resulting from the neglect and default of owners.

The power of putting an end to the contracts of laborers in cases of mortality arising from situation, was a more difficult one to deal with. He had not been able to satisfy himself that climatic situation could be the cause of excessive mortality in a particular garden, without extending its baneful influence over a very much larger area. He thought the power of putting an end to contracts in cases in which unfitness for residence arose from situation should be exercised under the previous section where the enquiry to be held was to be full and comprehensive. If those who were interested in the lives of their laborers did their duty by keeping their gardens in a fit and proper condition, there would be no occasion for the exercise of the summary power which had been conferred.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL then passed on to the subject of contracts of time-expired laborers. The Committee were unanimous that Chapter 17, providing for the registration of contracts by time-expired laborers, was necessary, as it was advisable not to interfere with the free action of laborers who had performed their contracts. The Committee had therefore struck out that chapter, as also section 117 of the existing law which contained a provision subjecting time-expired laborers to certain sections of the Act. The Committee had altered section 106 by providing that returns were to be made of *all* laborers on an estate, whether time-expired or not.

The next subject referred to in the report was neglect of work and arrears of wages. The Committee considered that no sufficient reason existed for the passing of such a law having special application to the tea districts. If it was considered that the country reqired a general law defining the rights and liabilities of master and servant, the subject should be dealt with under a more general and extended form of legislation.

During our sittings we came to the conclusion that it would be as well to frame forms of contract and release, but not having sufficient information before us we were unable to do so. We had therefore left the clause of the Bill upon that point as it stood, and had announced our

intention hereafter to frame such forms and append them to the Bill. The committee had also reserved to themselves the liberty of re-considering and re-amending any of the provisions of the Bill. We recommended finally that the Bill as now presented, together with the corresponding sections of the existing law, should be printed in double columns. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL sincerely hoped that the endeavours of the committee to do their best would prove beneficial to employer and employed, and that as the protection and preservation of the lives of emigrant laborers were necessarily blended with the prosperity of the planter, he trusted that the efforts of the committee in the direction of the amendment of the present law on matters which were calculated to contribute to the health of laborers would be entirely successful. Although, as a general proposition it was undesirable that the Council should interfere with the working of a law so recently passed as Act II of 1870, and framed with the greatest ability and care, yet it should be borne in mind that a new combination of circumstances necessarily called forth fresh legislation. Those who framed Act II of 1870 could not be supposed to provide before-hand for all possible cases or combination of circumstances. It was their duty and object to put forward and inaugurate a general scheme for the regulation of emigration to the tea districts: and though they had accomplished their purpose in a successful manner, it could not be affirmed that it was possible to have exhausted the subject for all time, and in respect of all the varying circumstances attendant on emigration. Experience had shown us that on several points the amendment of the existing law was required. One of those points was the detention of a vessel in which cholera or other infectious disease had broken out amongst the emigrants. On the breaking out of cholera or other infectious disease, it had been found most beneficial to land coolies on shore for a time, and thus to check or remove infection; but for such a purpose the vessel must be detained. The existing law contained no warrant for the detention of a vessel under the above circumstances. It had therefore been deemed advisable to make a short provision in the present Bill for the detention of vessels. Almost all matters which possessed certain decided advantages had their corresponding disadvantages, and if a solitary passenger was, or a few passengers were, detained four or five days in any place, the injury to the person or persons so detained was far less than the manifest and irreparable injury which might be caused if (there being no power of detention) the coolies were allowed to proceed on their voyage with a fast-spreading and infectious disease amongst them. The necessity for such a provision having been established by experience, it became the duty of the Government to take steps to amend the law; and if Government had not ventured on the measure contained in the present Bill, the reproach of apathy, and the want of a due consideration of its duties, might well have attached to it. Then, in reference to unfitness of localities for the residence of laborers, the existing law did not contain sufficient provision. Its machinery was not very simple and was somewhat of a dilatory character. A summary remedy was required in certain cases of necessity, and the present Bill proposed to arm the local Government with certain summary powers limiting their exercise within certain well-defined and legitimate limits. Although a certain percentage of mortality could not be taken as conclusive of the unhealthiness of a locality, the factum of unusual and excessive mortality could not be fairly or properly overlooked. The present Bill proposed to give that fact significance and prominence in the institution of certain enquires naturally arising out of it, and to visit the owners of gardens who had been neglectful of obvious and humane duties with consequences of which they could not be justly heard to complain. Then again the inspection of coolies in charge of garden-sirdars by a proper medical officer before being put on board a vessel was also a necessary change in the law which was required. Further, in regard to time-expired laborers it was unwise and undesirable to subject them any longer to checks and restraints under the law. The planters themselves affirmed that time-expired laborers having become accustomed to the country, checks or restraints were unnecessary, and that being so, it was the duty of the Government to relieve that class of laborers. In conclusion, THE ADVOCATE GENERAL said that though it was very unwise to legislate hastily and without due caution and reason, it was apparent that the circumstances to which he had fully alluded rendered legislation necessary, and he therefore

thought that no ground whatever existed for accusing the Government of precipitation or suspecting it to be influenced by any improper desire of interfering unduly between employer and employed.

EMIGRATION BILL.

THE HON'BLE MR. WYMAN said it would be remembered that when this Bill was introduced considerable discussion took place as to the desirability of introducing the Bill, and the hon'ble members opposite (Mr. Robinson and Mr. Colvin) took a decided tone against the Bill. The Bill now submitted to the Council was a totally different Bill from that which was submitted before. He understood that the argument of the learned Advocate-General went almost to this extent, that the objections raised by the public outside and the members of this Council with reference to the provisions of the Bill as introduced were scarcely now tenable, that in fact the present Bill was a mere redressing of the law, codifying, improving, and substantially altering it, but only in respect of certain important and necessary amendments which the Government desired to make. MR. WYMAN submitted that that argument was scarcely borne out by the facts. The difficulties raised by the hon'ble members opposite had apparently all been removed by the alterations made by the select committee in the amended Bill before the Council. He thought it could hardly be contended that the objections raised were not sound and reasonable ones. It had never been contended that the Government should not have the right to amend a law, however recently passed, when it was found that an amendment was necessary; and he understood that the public and the planters and others interested in this subject had never objected to any reasonable amendments in the law. They had never objected, and did not now object, to any provision by which greater security to life was attainable. But they said, and he thought justly, that the Act as proposed to be amended contained harsh, unnecessary, and impracticable provisions. The proof that they were correct and that they did not make a vexatious opposition was found in the fact, which to his thinking was conclusive, that their remonstrances had been met by the withdrawal of the disputed provisions of the Bill. As the Bill was now drawn there could not and would not (he thought) be opposition to the alterations proposed. It was objected that it was quite impracticable that a garden-sirdar should receive a power of attorney, and that provision was struck out from the Bill. It was also objected that fines imposed upon garden-sirdars should be recovered from their employers. That provision also had been struck out. It was pointed out that the provision empowering the magistrate to refuse to sign garden-sirdars' licenses was unsafe, as he would not have the opportunity of making himself acquainted with what it was necessary for him to know. That provision had been considerably modified. Chapters 17 and 18 relating to time-expired laborers, and the definition of the obligations of master and servant, had been entirely struck out; and as to the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to declare a district unfit for habitation by imported laborers, we saw the important modification that when the Lieutenant-Governor had *ascertained* that a certain place was unfit for habitation by reason of locality or want of sanitation, emigration to such place might be prohibited. MR. WYMAN thought that nothing could be fairer or more proper than such a provision. But as the Bill originally stood, it was in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to stop emigration in the absence of any such information or enquiry. Then again the unhealthiness of any plantation had been defined to be unhealthiness of locality or unhealthiness arising from the want of sanitation. That, he thought, was a very proper distinction to make, a distinction which was now far clearer than it was before. The learned Advocate-General said that that was what was intended, and that the committee had merely defined more clearly what was intended originally. But the definition in the original Bill was so doubtful that the Lieutenant-Governor could act under it merely on the percentage of mortality. But now it was clearly laid down that the garden must be defective either in sanitation or unhealthiness of locality. The amendment made was so important and so undeniable that very few would now object to that provision. Then, with regard to contracts made by time-expired laborers, a change had been made; and that was another provision which was the subject of objection. So that as the Bill now stood, he did not think that

the public or those interested would be likely to complain of it. The purpose of his remarks was to show that the objections raised by the public and those interested, were in respect of the Bill as it stood at the time, and that they were reasonable objections, and that those objections were not made with any idea of thwarting the Government or opposing the Bill simply because it was an amendment of the law. The Bill was one which, in their view, was a cause of alarm by reason of the somewhat arbitrary and impracticable provisions proposed to be introduced in a law which was found to work tolerably well. Not simply that the Bill was not sufficiently understood, but that it was so framed that it could not be clearly understood. As now drawn there would be no such objections; and he thought that it would be most unreasonable if the persons interested took objection to these most rational and proper provisions. They should rather be grateful to the Government for taking measures for the security of life which circumstances had shown to be necessary. The Council were greatly indebted to the select committee for the important and beneficial changes they had made in the Bill.

His Honor the President said before finally putting the question to the Council, he would only say a very few words. He did trust that the course followed by the Government and by the committee of the Council, and the observations made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Wyman, would convince those outside, that sooner or later (His Honor said sooner, but the hon'ble member said later) we were inclined to meet the reasonable views of that portion of the public who were interested in the cultivation of tea. We wished to narrow the breach between the Government and those so interested; we wished to smooth over the difficulties, and meet the tea planters as far as we could. His Honor was not prepared to admit that the Bill brought in was so bad a Bill as the hon'ble member on the left (Mr. Wyman) would lead us to believe. He was not prepared to admit that the changes adopted by the select committee were of so radical a character as the hon'ble member had represented them to be. They were not so much radical or structural changes, as the smoothing off of difficult corners, the rounding off of angles which seemed to present difficulties, and which seemed to have caused outcry and objections. At the same time this rounding of angles was a work of the greatest importance which would have, he hoped, the effect of bringing round a great deal of the feeling which was against us, and we were under the greatest obligation to the select committee for the work which they had done so excellently.

He trusted that the explanations of the learned Advocate-General who was now in charge of the Bill, and who had taken so great a part in it, would convince the public that the proposals now submitted were not unreasonable proposals: that they were worthy of consideration, and he hoped that with more or less modifications they might be accepted.

The learned Advocate-General had so clearly explained the nature of the changes proposed by the select committee, that His Honor need not say much at present about them. He would merely allude to one change, which was in some respects a radical change. He alluded to the striking out by the committee of chapters 17 and 18 of the Bill, chapter 17 relating to contracts by time-expired laborers, and chapter 18 relating to the general question of neglect of work by laborers, and the recovery of arrears of wages, as between the employer and the employed. The Advocate-General had told us that those chapters had been struck out with the consent and approval of two members of the committee who were practically interested in the subject, and who in some degree represented those engaged in the tea-cultivating districts. His Honor had said that if that course commended itself to those hon'ble gentlemen, the Government were ready to accept that view. It appeared to him that there was nothing like free-trade. When you had to deal with men who had lived in the gardens, men who were not to be conveyed there under contracts made in distant parts of India; when you had to deal with men who were in the tea districts, there was no reason why special laws for regulating the relations of master and servant should be applied, unless those interested thought it was better that such laws should apply. If those interested were satisfied that contracts made with time-expired and local laborers should be left to the operation of the ordinary laws of the country, the Government was satisfied and did not wish to press upon them any special law. At the same time there was one observation which His Honor wished

to make for the consideration of the Council and those who were interested in the matter, that an Act passed for the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and known as the Artificers' Act, had been extended to certain of the tea districts, and had been applied for regulating the relations of the employer and employed there, that is, of the coolies. He might tell the members that in his opinion it was extremely doubtful whether an Act of that kind, passed for the regulation of the relations between tradesmen and artificers in the Presidency towns, was properly extendible to the tea districts. He believed that it was not properly extendible to the case of coolies in the tea plantations: it was never intended to apply to such cases; and his view was that Government ought to withdraw the operation of that Act from those districts; that that Act must cease to operate in the tea districts. There would then be no summary or special mode of address, unless some special provisions were put in this Bill. If those interested agreed to strike out chapters 17 and 18 of this Bill, the Government agreed to that view, but then there would be no special law in the tea districts, and the relations of master and time-expired and local laborers would be regulated by the ordinary laws and by no special law whatever. That must be quite thoroughly understood.

The Bill was then directed to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, together with Act II of 1870, in double columns, and the consideration of the Bill was adjourned for two months.

HOWRAH LIGHTING RATE.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, in presenting the report of the select committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah, said the Council having accepted the principle of the Bill both as regards the portion of Howrah now lighted with gas, and also as to future extensions, had referred the Bill to a select committee only for consideration of the form in which it should be passed. He mentioned this because the hon'ble members were aware that there had been some agitation in Howrah against the Bill, with which, if he understood its character rightly, the select committee were not concerned. He had not seen the memorial which had been presented, but he understood that it was against the principle of the Bill, rather than the details. That was a matter which concerned the Council at large, and not the select committee.

He would now proceed to state what had been done in committee. They found in the original Bill provision made for imposing a tax before arrangements were made for lighting the town. The committee thought that would not be advisable, and had therefore provided that no tax should be imposed until every thing was ready for lighting the lamps. The Municipal Commissioners were to define the portions of the town proposed to be lighted, and they were to submit to Government a scheme for lighting, and on the Lieutenant-Governor being satisfied that the scheme was sufficient, he might authorize the imposition of the tax; and even then the tax was not to be leviable until the lamps had been actually lighted. The next change made was that, although the tax was to be ordinarily leviable from occupiers, in those cases in which a house was occupied by tenants in severalty, as by tenants in stories or flats, the tax in the first instance should be levied from the owner, who should have the legal power of recouping himself in the same way as if the tax were rent due to him from his tenants. Lastly the Bill, as originally drafted, provided that questions of compensation should be decided by a Judge of a Small Cause Court. MR. DAMPIER thought that was an excellent provision. But this Bill was to be part and parcel of Act III of 1864, and was to be read as a part of that law. Act III of 1864 contained other provisions as to compensation, but no special procedure was laid down for the determination of such compensation. Therefore the committee had thought it would be inconsistent to provide that compensation in connection with gas works should be awarded by a special procedure and that other compensation due under the same Act, should be left to be settled by other means; the committee had therefore struck out the section relating to the determination of compensation by the Judge of the Small Cause Court.

With reference to the agitation which had taken place in Howrah, he proposed to ask that the consideration of the Bill be deferred for six weeks at the least. The Bill as amended by the select committee would be published, and those interested would have an opportunity of saying anything they might

think proper. He would mention for the consideration of the Council, one suggestion which had been made in the course of the deliberations in committee, that it was rather anomalous to bring in a Bill authorizing the imposition of a two per cent. lighting rate, when the Council had before it evidence that a two per cent. rate would fall short of the actual cost of lighting. If the part of Howrah which was already lit with gas afforded data which were generally applicable to the future extensions, it would require a two and a-half per cent. rate to cover the cost. He thought it was worth the attention of the Council whether, on passing such a law as this, the Council should not give power to impose a rate which should be sufficient to pay for the whole cost of lighting with gas.

With these remarks he presented the report of the select committee, and moved that the consideration of the Bill be deferred for six weeks.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said he wished to say a few words of explanation in reference to the report of the select committee. As an abstract question of justice there could hardly be any difference of opinion as to the propriety of legislating on the question, before us, without previously ascertaining the wishes of the rate-payers. For after all it must be admitted that gas-lighting is more a luxury than a necessity, and we knew that the majority of the rate-payers of the Howrah Municipality could not afford to pay for that luxury. But we must not forget that the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah were already under engagement, with the sanction of the Government previously obtained, to light the town with a certain number of gas-lights for a certain number of years; and it was too late now to question the wisdom of that engagement even if it were open to question. At the same time it was hard, he must admit, to levy the rate from those who neither wanted nor would have the benefit of gas-lighting. The select committee paid their best attention to this view of the question, and had made every attempt so to frame a section as would meet all contingencies. But they found themselves beset with all manner of difficulties, and the best solution they could arrive at was to leave every question touching the extension of the lighting-rate to the different parts of the municipality to the final determination of the Lieutenant-Governor as a sort of appeal from the decision of the Commissioners; and the select committee were sincerely of opinion that, untrammelled by local prejudices and predilections, the Lieutenant-Governor would be best able to decide each case on its merits, and satisfactorily to all the parties concerned.

THE HON'BLE MR. WYMAN said as the report of the select committee was not before the Council it was somewhat difficult to go into this question, but judging from the remarks made, especially from what had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Degumber Mitter), he gathered that the expenditure on account of lighting by gas was now being incurred. He scarcely thought that he understood the hon'ble member rightly. But he thought the hon'ble member had said that the committee had found themselves in a difficulty inasmuch as the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah had already entered into a contract for lighting the town with gas, and that the Bill gave power to levy a rate to defray the cost of such lighting. If that was the correct interpretation of the hon'ble member's remarks, it seemed to MR. WYMAN to be a roundabout way, first to do something that was not sanctioned, and then to come up to this Council for a legislative enactment to sanction a tax to defray the cost. It might be that the Municipal Commissioners theoretically were those who should say how the municipal fund should be expended, and that a rate should be levied for lighting the streets with gas; but we could not afford to ignore the majority of the rate-payers. He was not aware whether the rate-payers who had petitioned the Council represented anything like a majority of their body, and of course it would greatly depend on that point whether their representations were entitled to weight; because supposing the objections represented a very small number of the rate-payers the matter might, he thought, be left to the discretion of the Commissioners. But if the objections emanated from a large proportion of the rate-payers, it would be the policy of the Government to say that as the imposition of the lighting-rate was contrary to the wishes of a large proportion of those who had to pay, we could hardly compel the rate-payers to pay the tax. As far as works of emergency were concerned it would be different, but as regards lighting by gas it was more a luxury than a necessity,

and it might not be desirable to impose a rate for the purpose. Looking to the position of Howrah, which was a town scattered very considerably, with houses at considerable distance apart in long lines of roads, he thought it was very doubtful whether lighting by gas was quite a *desideratum* or an economical measure to adopt. And therefore when he heard of this proposed taxation, he thought that it should be considered very carefully whether we should sanction it in the face of a decided objection on the part of those interested.

His Honor the President said he thought the course proposed to be taken in deferring the consideration of the Bill would sufficiently show the Council that the Government was not inclined to hurry the passing of the Bill. In fact we proposed that the report of the select committee and the Bill as amended by them, should be gazetted for a considerable period, for this reason, that we might have the opportunity of ascertaining the wishes of the rate-payers before the report of the committee was taken into consideration by the Council. A petition which had been received from a public meeting held in Howrah had not been circulated to the members. The general purport of the petition was that the meeting were opposed to the lighting of Howrah with gas and would be satisfied with oil lamps. The petitioners were unanimously of that opinion, but we did not know what proportion of rate-payers were represented by the petitioners. On the other hand it was clear enough, as stated by the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that the municipality had already pledged themselves to the lighting of the streets with gas in a certain portion of the municipality. It seemed to His Honor that a certain portion of the municipality, that was to say the town of Howrah, was a fit place for lighting with gas. It was a town with a considerable European population, a place of great manufactures and great trade, and the whole condition of the town seemed to require a civilized system of lighting and other civilized improvements. If the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah were pledged to this expense, it was proper that the expense should be borne by that portion of the inhabitants who received the benefit of lighting by gas and not by the municipality in general. That was the principle on which the Bill was drawn.

Then His Honor had received another petition from certain inhabitants of a portion of the municipality, who appeared to take a reasonable view of the matter. It was a petition of certain inhabitants of Shibpore, Ramkistopore, and other villages included within the municipality, that was to say the inhabitants of that portion of the municipality which did not constitute the town proper of Howrah, but was in the nature of outlying villages attached to the town. His Honor thought that these petitioners said with reason that it was very hard that they should be taxed for the lighting of the town of Howrah with gas: they suggested that the lighting of the municipality with gas should not rest with the Municipal Commissioners but should be made subject to the sanction of the Government. The Committee had introduced that very provision in the Bill, and it seemed to His Honor to be a very proper provision. It would be very hard that those people who did not benefit by the lighting of the town with gas should pay for it; and it was reasonable enough not only that lighting by gas should be confined to the town of Howrah, but that the proceedings of the Commissioners should in this repect be checked by the Government, so that the luxury of gas lighting should be introduced only where it was required, and that it should be paid for by those who derived the benefit.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said with reference to the remarks of the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Wyman), that he must explain that the lighting already done was not in anticipation of funds being provided by this Bill, as the hon'ble member had supposed. The Howrah Municipality had under the existing law power to devote the ordinary revenues of the municipality to the purpose of lighting, and that was what had been done. Under this arrangement of course the inhabitants of the suburbs of Howrah, such places as Ramkistopore, Seebpore, and the like, which had, as described by the hon'ble member, long lines of road and a few scattered houses, who did not live within miles of the gas lights, contributed towards the lighting of Howrah by gas, as much as the residents who lived under them. It was to get rid of this that it was one of the main objects of the present Bill, to provide that those only who enjoyed the benefit of gas should pay the rate. As to the remarks which had been made as to whether lighting by gas was a luxury or a necessity, speaking on behalf of the Committee, he said that it absolutely did not concern them as

such. It concerned the Council as a whole. If the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Wyman) and other hon'ble members, had any doubt as to the principle of the Bill which the Council had once accepted, there would be time for reconsideration before the Bill came up for discussion again. But no such remarks were pertinent to the report of the select committee which was now presented.

The motion was agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

THE HON'BLE MR. BERNARD presented the report of the select committee on the Bill for registering births and deaths, and moved that the report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the committee. He said he believed it was in order to present the report of the select committee and make this motion at the same time, the report having been in the hands of the members for the prescribed period. When Mr. Beaufort introduced the Bill he explained its object, and he told us that the Government had for some years been trying to get some sort of statistics of births and deaths for the whole of the great province of Bengal, but the result had not been satisfactory. In the last report received it was made out that the annual death-rate in a large district was only one per mille; or, in other words, that every one there lived for a thousand years. That could not be considered a valuable result of the registration of deaths, and the Government had recently decided that as the Government and the people were constituted in Bengal, it was hopeless to try to get statistics of life and death over the whole of the great districts of Bengal; and accordingly it was determined that one town and one rural area should be taken in each district and an attempt should be made to get some sort of reliable statistics of death, and perhaps also of births. This plan came into operation in several districts on the 1st of January, and as far as we had gone, each selected area comprised about 25,000 souls. If we could get anything like reliable statistics of these areas, we should be able to calculate what was the death-rate in the whole country; to ascertain what diseases were most destructive to life, and against what causes of death the Government might hope successfully to contend. When the registration was begun, it was found that the people of Bengal, who were a law-abiding people (some said they were a law-loving people) would not always give information of deaths. It was therefore proposed to bring in a Bill the provisions of which were borrowed from the Calcutta Act which had been some years in operation, the provisions of the Calcutta Act itself being taken from the English law with certain modifications to suit the circumstances of the country. All this had been explained by the hon'ble member who introduced the Bill. The Council referred the Bill to a select committee, who had considered it and proposed only a few changes. Most of the amendments were in the direction of lightening the penalties and requirements of the Bill as it originally stood.

There were, however, a few points to which MR. BERNARD would ask the attention of the Council. Section 2 provided for the registration of births or deaths, or of births and deaths. This was proposed because it was most important to get the death-rate; and if we could get an account of births as well, it would be an advantage. In out-of-the-way places we proposed to register deaths only. In many parts of India when any body died it was customary to make some sort of report of the circumstance to the nearest chowkidar or policeman; people seemed to feel that by making such a report they relieved themselves of responsibility. But so far as he knew, it was not the custom thus to report births. As, however, it would be very much easier for the people to give information where Registrars were appointed, we would endeavour to obtain a registry of births also where it was practicable to do so; and in the course of time we hoped to get a tolerably perfect registration of births and deaths. Section 3 provided that every Registrar should have an office in his district for the registration of births or deaths, or of births and deaths, as the case might be, and give notice of the hours of the day at which he would attend for the purposes of registration. In rural areas this provision would perhaps not be of much value, but in towns it would be advantageous that there should be a well-known place at which reports of births and deaths would be received. Section 6 was a section in which the committee had made an alteration. As it stood the chowkidar, or the

village watchman of each village, was bound to get written information of each death or birth from every body who could write. There were a great many villages where it would not be possible to get information in writing: therefore we proposed that the chowkidar should get the information in writing if possible; or if it was impossible to get the information in writing, that he should get it verbally, and when he went into town to make his weekly or bi-weekly report he would give an account of the deaths that had occurred within his beat. Section 7 imposed certain duties on parents and others where to report deaths. The committee had reduced the maximum of fine, so that in no case could a fine of more than five rupees be imposed; and there was another provision, which originally stood in the Bill, that not more than one person should be punishable for neglect or refusal to give information of any one occurrence. It was also provided that Municipal Commissioners might register births and deaths occurring within Municipalities, and expend municipal money for the purpose of such registration. MR. BERNARD had omitted to mention that in section 6 it was provided that the chowkidar should make the report required; or if there was no chowkidar, the report should be made by such other person as the Magistrate might appoint. In towns and cities where there was no indigenous agency of this kind other than the regular police, Municipal Commissioners were authorized to appoint Registrars. In Bengal the people were not always very ready to go to the police, and did not like the police to interfere in domestic matters. Therefore it was desirable that in certain cases the Magistrate should allow the report to be made to persons other than the police. In the Suburban Municipality, instead of the police procuring information and registering births and deaths, the bill collector of the Municipality and his subordinates had been appointed to register births and deaths.

The motion agreed was to.

The HON'BLE MR. BERNARD said that at the suggestion of the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Schalch) he would move that in section 4 the words "and respecting such particulars" be inserted after the word "forms" in line 5.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that this report had been in the hands of the Council for ten days, and it was inconvenient that amendments should now be moved without notice. He would suggest that the amendment should be withdrawn unless it was considered necessary. The effect of introducing the amendment would be to necessitate the suspension of the rules before the Bill could be passed.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that he thought the word "forms" would cover the particulars of registry. The Lieutenant-Governor was to settle the form in which the registry of births and deaths was to be made, and that would include the particulars to be entered in the register.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH observed that he had suggested the amendment because the section did not refer to the particulars of registration. But as the learned Advocate-General thought the words proposed were not necessary, the amendment might be withdrawn.

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

On the motion of MR. BERNARD the bill was then passed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said there being no business of importance necessary to bring before the Council at an early date, the Council would be adjourned for a few weeks until further notice. He at the same time wished to thank the members for the assistance which they had given, and he believed they would not be sorry for the respite which was now afforded. The select committee on the Emigration Bill would, he hoped, be kind enough to continue their labors. He thought they would be able, during the time the Council was not sitting, to give some attention to the matter, in order that they might gradually perfect and finish that which they had so well begun. He would direct that the Bill as now amended, with the existing law, should be published in pamphlet form and be available to those interested in the subject; and he hoped that after the Bill was fully and thoroughly considered by the committee, with the aid of the suggestions which those interested might be good enough to make, the Council would be able to bring the matter to a conclusion.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF BENGAL.

No. 133A, dated Fort William, the 19th March 1873.

From—H. S. BEADON, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In reply to Government order No. 251, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to forward herewith extracts from the reports of the Commissioners regarding agricultural products referred to in the margin of this office letter No. 56A of 6th ultimo.

BURDWAN.

Sugarcane.—The following account of sugarcane is given by Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee, a zemindar of Hooghly—"

Burdwan Commissioner's No. 1073, dated 31st January 1873.

Two species of sugarcanes, known in this country as the *kajlee* and the *pooree* canes, have from time immemorial been cultivated in this district. These canes always gave the cultivators very good returns; and their cultivation therefore, in former times, gradually increased with the increased demand of sugar for exportation.

"Whether these crops were native to the soil or merely acclimatised is not known; but no account of the total failure of these canes, such as was the case with what were called the Bombay canes, can be gathered from the accounts of the oldest inhabitants. More than forty (40) years ago Mr. McDowal, of the Kissoregunge indigo concern, introduced the red canes from the district of Rungpore, and they were thence called the Shahiban Khooshir. The cultivation of this species of cane spread very rapidly, as the cultivators found that they yielded more juice and contained more saccharine matter than the country ones; and in about eight years it spread gradually over Hooghly in common with the other southern districts. About the same time, that is, nearly 35 years ago, the red or Bombay cane was introduced in the district from Nimgee Bungalow, a place a few mile from Calcutta. It was at first cultivated at Bally, Ooterparah, Rughoonathpore, and their neighbourhood, but in a few years the cultivation gradually extended to the banks of the Damoodah, close to Perguanah Chunderkona. A very great impetus was given to the cultivation of sugarcane in this and the other districts by the large diminution in the supply of sugar from Mauritius and the West Indies, in consequence of the restrictions imposed about this time on slave trade and slave labor. For more than fifty years the cultivators reaped luxuriant harvests of the "Shahiban" and Bombay sugarcanes, and improved their conditions to no small extent. Brick-built houses sprung up in every direction, and the condition of a large portion of the tenantry was altogether very cheering. In 1854 and 1855, however, the first symptoms of the blight, which totally exterminated these valuable crops from the district, first made their appearance. A few cane bushes here and there appeared withered during the first year. This did not attract much attention, but the next year the cultivators were alarmed at the destruction of about two-thirds of the crop, and although every means that lay in their power were had recourse to to save the crops from the *dhoosha* (sugarcane blight), the attempt was entirely fruitless. After inefficient struggle for more than three years, the cultivation of both these descriptions of sugarcane was given up in despair, and the ryots had to fall back on the cultivation of their own country canes, the *kajlee* and the *pooree*. After the extinction of the highly-paying descriptions of canes, the ryots had not much heart to cultivate the inferior description of canes; but they had not long to mourn for the extinction of their valuable crops, for, in about the year 1860-61, the *shamshara* cane, which is nearly equal to the extinct descriptions, was introduced in this district. This cane is believed to have been imported from the Otaheite Island. Its cultivation has steadily increased, and the quality of the cane has evidently improved by reason of the great care taken in its cultivation and of the large expense that is incurred in manuring the soil and irrigating the crops. A short account of the cultivation of sugarcane in this district was published in the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Journal, Volume IX,

Part III, of 1857, pages 353-358. It would be worth while to ascertain whether the importation of new seed or plants of the Bombay cane might not have the effect of restoring its cultivation."

Potatoes.—Potatoes are grown in considerable quantities in the centre of the district of Hooghly. They are now of an inferior quality, and, the Collector believes, are degenerating for want of new seed. The Collector is informed that new seed, that is, new eyes, have been successfully introduced on former occasions when the potatoes have much deteriorated; and he recommends the distribution of sound potatoes to the zemindars of the tract where the potatoes are cultivated.

The Collector of Burdwan has given a list of articles of trade in his district, including salt and European piece-goods among other imports. The staples produced in the district are rice, pulses, and oil-seeds.

The Collector of Bancoorah reports that there is no cultivation of jute or opium in that district. He is not aware that there has been any particular improvement in cultivation since the decennial settlement.

In Beerbhoom the Collector regrets that he cannot give precise information regarding the growth and expansion of trade in staples. The railway has had a sensible effect on the export of rice, which is the staple produce of the district, and there is a considerable importation of cotton, brought apparently from Calcutta. The other principal products of this district are silk, a moderate quantity of indigo, and some oil-seeds. Of the latter, a large quantity passes through the district from the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The Collector of Midnapore reports that, after consulting the persons best qualified to give information on the subject, he has been able to learn but little as to the changes or improvement of cultivation. There is, of course, no opium cultivated in this district; on the other hand, indigo cultivation, especially on the north and west of the district, is spreading rapidly.

RAJSHAHYE.

Silk.—Mr. F. H. Skrine, the Assistant Magistrate of Rajshahye, reports that the manufacture of silk has long been the staple industry of Rajshahye. It seems to have attained a considerable development by the middle of the last century, and the East India Company, shortly after the acquisition of the Dewanny, studded the district with filatures which used to turn out enormous quantities of raw silk. The Hon'ble Company, however, gradually lost its commercial character, and devoted to the task of Government those energies which it formerly devoted to trade. We find, therefore, that all the filatures in the district passed into private hands in the year 1837. There seems to be an impression that the trade is now on the decline, for reasons which are given below; but whether Government interference is advisable, as some consider, seems to be an extremely doubtful point.

Rajshahye Commissioner's No. 1245, dated 23rd January 1873.

The subject will be treated under the following heads:—

A.—Cultivation of the mulberry.
B.—The silkworm.
C.—The manufacture (1) by Europeans, (2) by Natives.
D.—The distribution of manufactured material.

The mulberry tree, which is the food of the silkworm, is extremely cultivated [in the east of the district, and in other parts. Almost any land which will not suit rice will well suit mulberry. Should the land be at a low level, it is necessary to raise it artificially to a height of 4 to 5 feet, to escape the annual inundations; and the expenses attending this act is a great drawback to the more extensive cultivation.] The crop is planted* in the beginning of the rains, and besides weeding, &c., no other attention is necessary.† Once planted, the shrubs will continue to bear for ten or twelve years. The rent for mulberry lands averages Rs. 4-8 per beegah,

A.—MULBERRY CULTIVATION.

* The crop may be planted either in July or October.
The October sowing is the best, as it yields a plant which ordinarily lasts six or seven years, whereas those obtained from a July sowing last only about four years.

† The plants require to be cut quite down to the root in October annually, and then the ground is ploughed up. Besides this, the leaves only are cut off for caterpillars four times in a year.

exclusive of "siwai" collections, which are very frequent. The total expenses of cultivation average* Rs. 20 per beegah per annum. The out-turn may be put at 32 "bojas" per beegah. Each "boja" or bundle of leaf will fetch at least one rupee. A ryot can therefore calculate on obtaining a gross profit of Rs. 32 per beegah or a net profit of Rs. 12. He is speaking of ordinary years. There are seasons when, from a mortality of the silkworms, the unfortunate cultivator can find no market for his produce. On the other hand, in very good years the price of the mulberry leaf will rise to Rs. 2 per boja, which will give the cultivator as high a net profit as Rs. 44 per beegah. It may be supposed then that the production of mulberry leaves is a popular species of agriculture. It is checked, however, by the short-sighted rapacity of the zemindars, who not only decline to advance the ryot the prime outlay, which is considerable, but demand an excessive rent for mulberry lands. The following is a too common example of this. A ryot scrapes together enough money to prepare four or five beegahs for mulberry. He (the ryot) is at once called upon to pay Rs. 5 per beegah rent for land which he formerly paid perhaps Re. 1. A "khurcha" of say 12 annas in the rupee is sure to be called for before he has long enjoyed his increased profits. He throws up his land in disgust, and the jungle soon claims its own. Mr. F. H. Skrine has himself seen acres of mulberry field, prepared at great expense, covered with jungle or maintaining less valuable crops. This is not a matter within the province of legislation, but depends solely on the good sense of the zemindar. It is to be hoped that the progress of enlightenment will open his eyes to a sense of his own advantage and counteract the decline in this important cultivation which has already set in.

* It would be nearer the mark to say Rs. 15 per annum, including rent of land.

B.—THE SILKWORM.

The seasoning of the cocoon is generally carried on by the women of the cultivator's family, and superintended by the ryot himself, only when field work is impracticable. The business is looked upon, as the Irishman regards his pig, as the means of paying the rent of the farm.

The total amount of cocoons produced in this district is 60,000 factory maunds, of which about one-fourth is exported. The chief marts for the sale of cocoons are (1) Tahirpur, (2) Shapai Beauleah, (3) Beauleah, (4) Keshari, (5) Sebgat, (6) Benodpur.

The market sale of cocoons varies considerably, those produced in June and July being the worst.† Best sorts, fetch from 12 annas to Re. 1-4 per seer, inferior sorts from 4 annas to 10 annas.‡ Taking 12 annas as the average sale, the value of the raw material raised amounts to Rs. 18,00,000.

† The cocoons turned out in November are the best; next to them in quality come those of January and March, which are on a par. Those of March are derived from the Madrassee worm, which species yields six batches in the year.

‡ Best cocoons fetch Rs. 36 a maund, and cheapest good cocoons Rs. 10 a maund.

C.—THE MANUFACTURE.
(1). European filature.

To proceed to the manufacture (1) by the European filature—Mr. Skrine states that the raw material is obtained in two ways, (*a*) by the factory servants in open market; (*b*) more commonly by "paikars," a class of middle men who receive pecuniary advances and make their own terms with the rearers, giving them in their turn advances to aid them in the purchase of mulberry leaves, eggs, &c. Every "paikar" contracts to furnish a specified quantity of cocoons in proportion to the advance received, but then dishonesty and the impossibility of reaching them by the law as it stands form the frequent theme of complaint of the European producer.

Supposing sufficient cocoons to have been obtained to start the filature, they are first exposed to the sun§ to kill the chrysalis, baked to dry them,‖ soaked in hot water to dissolve the natural gum which closes their orifices, and then spun off into the "raw silk" of commerce. The soaking process is performed in basins, and the strength of a filature is estimated by the number of its basins. After manufacture, the raw silk is sorted at the sudder factory, packed into bales, and is then ready for exportation.¶

§ This exposure to the sun goes on for about two days. The baking is intended rather to loosen them.

‖ It lasts about half an hour.

¶ One maund of good cocoons produces 2½ seers of spun silk worth from Rs. 35 to 55, besides Rs. 4 or 5 for the jhut or topa also yielded.
Cocoons bought for Rs. 10 a maund would produce about 1¼ seers of spun silk worth about Rs. 18, plus Rs. 4 for jhut and topa.

Labor.—On a reference to the representatives of the two European firms engaged in the manufacture (Messrs. J. and R. Watson and Messrs. Perrue) Mr. Skrine has ascertained the following particulars, *viz.*:—

That the number of filatures at work is thirty-four, under the direction of thirteen European managers and assistants.

The number of spinners employed is 7,550, and of basins 3,360. These spinners are employed about ten months in the year, and earn Rs. 5 to 6 per mensem, according to the locality of the filature. Steam power is not employed in Messrs. J. and R. Watson's filature. Two engines, however, aggregating 7 horse-power nominal are in use in Messrs. Perrue's factory to turn the spinning machines.

C.—MANUFACTURE.
(1.) European filatures.

The total value of the buildings, plant, &c., may be estimated at Rs. 61,50,000 (fixed capital). The amount annually expended in wages, purchase of cocoons, &c., is about Rs. 13,50,000.

The outturn averages 1,920 factory maunds, which, taking the price of filature silk at Rs. 25 per seer, will give a value of Rs. 19,20,000. The outturn this year, however, will be greatly in excess of the previous average, and the prices obtained are specially for silk bearing the Surdah mark, which is extraordinarily high.

Produce.

Mr. Skrine has experienced some difficulty in obtaining the requisite information under this head. The replies to questions addressed to the principal native manufacturer and trader have generally been vague and unsatisfactory. The native manufacture is carried on in small filatures, and to a less extent at the ryots' houses.

C—MANUFACTURE.
(2.) By natives.

A native filature is much smaller than one under European management, and does not exhibit any of the scientific appliances which are employed in the latter. Hence, in spite of the advantage which the native manufacture enjoys in the purchase of the raw material, the present price of native raw silk is considerably less than that which the European article commands. It is universally allowed that the native manufacture is declining, and this year, owing to the low prices obtained for last season's silk, great losses have been incurred by the native producer.

Mr. Skrine would estimate the number of native filatures at 120, the total number of spinners at 10,500 men, of basins at 4,500. The fixed capital sunk in native filatures is about Rs. 15,00,000. This may appear an underestimate as compared with that given above for European manufacturers; but, considering the roughness of the appliances and the unsubstantial character of the buildings in use, he (Mr. Skrine) is inclined to think it above rather than under the mark. The yearly expenditure in wages and purchase of the raw material (which is rarely done through pykars) may be stated as Rs. 15,00,000. The outturn averages 3,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 18,00,000. This estimate is based on the supposition that native silk is worth on an average Rs. 15 per seer. The price, however, varies enormously. Best sorts now fetch Rs. 14 to 22, and inferior sorts Rs. 7 to 13 per seer. The extreme prices named are exceptional.

(2) Native manufacture.
Labor.
Capital.
(*a*) Fixed.
(*b*) Circulating.
Produce.

The silk produced by Messrs. Watson's filatures is sent to Kooshtea in the factory boats, and thence to Calcutta by rail. When not sold "to arrive," which is the case with the present season's outturn, it is sold in Calcutta by auction, and what is then undisposed of is shipped to London *viâ* the Canal. It ultimately finds its way to London, Lyons, Burmah, Bombay, or Suez. Messrs. Perrue's silk is despatched to Calcutta *viâ* Azimgunge and Nulhatti (East Indian Railway Company), and thence by Canal to Lyons, where it is manufactured into fabric in their open establishments. The produce of the native filatures is generally brought up by a few capitalists of Beauleah and

D.—DISTRIBUTION.
(*a*) Of the European product.
(*b*) Of the native produce.

Nattore for exportation, as the manufacture of silk fabric is not carried on to any extent in the district. The best sorts are sent by boat to Kooshtea, and thence to Calcutta, whence they are mostly shipped to Europe. Inferior kinds are sent by Azimgunge and Nulhatti up country to Mirzapore, Benares, Delhi, Nagpore, and Bombay.

* * * * * * *

Ganja.—Baboo Mohendro Nauth Bose, Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, reports that ganja forms an important exciseable article in Bengal, and it yields a yearly revenue of Rs. 11,06,818. Why the cultivation of ganja is confined to a single tract of land lying on the north of Rajshahye, south of Dinagepore, and south-west of Bogra, is a vexed question; professional men as well as laymen have not been able to arrive at a satisfactory solution. But judging of matters from a practical point of view, the Deputy Collector thinks similar soils would produce ganja anywhere. Every year the cultivation is extending to the north and east, which is an indication that it is not confined to a limited space. The mode of cultivation, the labour and outlay necessary, the restrictions placed on storage and sale of ganja, the rapidity with which it deteriorates, operate as a check to a successful extension of the cultivation in every district. Ganja is also grown in the tributary mehals of Orissa, but it is of an inferior description and finds no favor with the smokers in Bengal.

All soils are not equally adapted to the cultivation of ganja. Light sandy soils are best adapted, and the plants reach the height of six to seven feet. Poor warm soils sometimes yield good hemp; stiff clays are generally avoided. Extreme moisture is prejudicial to the growth of the plants; the cultivation begins in August, the seeds are sown broadcast in the nursery, and in a week they germinate. In a fortnight, when the plants attain a little strength and are able to bear transplantation, the nursery is broken and the seedlings are sent to the field and sown in rows six inches apart from each other. The fields are not large in size, each being on an average fifteen cottahs or a beegah. The soil is renovated every year by the addition of fresh earth, and before the seedlings are transplanted the ground is harrowed and manured with oil-cakes and cowdung, and the soil thus prepared is fit to receive the plants. When the plants spread their leaves, men known as "ganja doctors" are employed to pick out female plants, which yield no flowers and are injurious to the crop. Ganja doctors alone can distinguish the female organs in the plants; the process of picking is repeated two or three times, and when the cultivator is sure that all female plants had been uprooted and thrown away, he again manures the ground with cowdung and liquid oil-cakes, and clears the stems of the plants. In a field of one thousand plants some four hundred are thrown away. In December, when the plants reach the height of four or five feet, ridges are opened and the ground is irrigated and manured with oil-cakes. The more oil-cakes are used the more the plants thrive. At the end of January the plants mature and the harvest season commences. The plants are cut by the cultivators and divided into four or five parts, and exposed to the rays of the sun for three or four days; the leaves being withered are spread on mats and trampled upon, and they assume the flat shape in which ganja is sold in the market. Round ganja is prepared by a similar process; the stalks being taken off, each branch is rolled up and dried. Chur ganja consists of the flowers and leaves. There is no difference in the narcotic powers of these three descriptions of ganja. The cost of cultivating a beegah of land varies from Rs. 30 to 35. The quantity of manure required for a beegah of land and cost incurred for it, as well as other expenses incidental to the cultivation, are given below—

	Quantity required for manuring one beegah of land.	Cost incurred.
	Mds.	Rs. As. P.
Cowdung	10	1 14 0
Oil-cake	10	12 2 0
Rent	...	2 0 0
Irrigation	...	6 0 0
Labour, cutting and thrushing ...	...	12 0 0
Fresh earth added	...	2 0 0
Total		36 0 0

In fact, without irrigation and manure ganja does not thrive. There are no irrigation wells in this district, and the water required is baled from the nearest tank, bil, khal, and river. The cultivators fully understand the advantages of allowing lands to remain fallow for a year or two, in order that it may produce a good crop of ganja. Ganja is sometimes alternated with barley, mustard, or other pulses.

Ganja, like mulberry, is grown on high lands; extreme moisture injures the plants. Each cultivator cultivates one cottah to four beegahs of land; the produce varies from 5 maunds 20 seers to 9 maunds 20 seers per beegah.

About 1,100 to 1,200 beegahs of land are annually sown with ganja, and the produce amounts from 9,000 to 10,000 maunds; 1,300 to 1,400 men are engaged in the cultivation. They cultivate on their own account; some of them occasionally take advances from money-lenders or their landlord and mortgage the produce under a system of hypothecation, and sometimes they sell off the crops to wholesale dealers and content themselves with a small profit. Some of them let out the lands in bhagjote to under-ryots and divide the crop in equal shares with them. When fields are sold to wholesale dealers, they cut, dry, and manipulate the plants at their expense for exportation to their own districts. The cultivation of ganja under a system of advances, as is done in indigo, has not succeeded. Twenty years ago Mr. Brown commenced the cultivation of ganja by making advances to cultivators; about 8,000 maunds of the drug were cultivated in the first year, which were made up like opium cakes and shipped to the China market. The advances were not renewed,—probably Mr. Brown found that the trade was not sufficiently remunerative.

The present system of levying a fixed duty on all ganja consumed was introduced in 1853. Prior to it the drug was retailed in licensed shops under a system of daily tax, each vendor selling as much as he could, paying a sum fixed by competition according to the locality in which the shop happened to be situated. Shops in large populous towns paid Rs. 5 to 10 a day, while those in small hamlets paid six pies to one anna. The drug, as at present, was exported from this district, and stored by the vendors in their shops. In 1838-39 excise all over Bengal was farmed out, the farmers furnishing security for the punctual payment of the revenue as the instalments fell due, and making their own arrangements for the sale if intoxicating liquors and drugs. The farms were given to the highest bidder at a public auction. This system, though it placed intoxicating articles at a cheap rate before the consumers, did not work well, and it broke down. The farmers, as a rule, defaulted and were never able to keep to their engagements; Government was obliged to write off large sums from the accounts every year as irrecoverable. The Collectors being overburdened with settlements and resumption operations, could not supervise the proceedings of the excise officers under them, and Mr. H. M. Parker, the senior Member of the late Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, in an able and argumentative minute, pointed out to Government the unsatisfactory management of the revenue, and suggested the creation of a separate machinery for the administration of the Excise Department, which was accepted by the Government of Lord Auckland. In 1840 a separate Commissioner for excise was appointed with the powers of a Commissioner of Land Revenue, and a staff of officers called abkary superintendents, who were each placed in charge of a district with quasi-judicial powers. In ten years the Government revenue was tripled, smuggling was checked, and the department was placed on an efficient footing.

Ganja is one of the first staple articles of produce in this district, and the value of export may be estimated at Rs. 2,00,000. Thirty years ago the value of this export was represented by Rs. 40,000, the drug was sold by the cultivators at eight annas to one rupee four annas a maund, and now the price has enormously increased. The general rise in the price of all articles of food also influenced the ganja trade. 4,800 to 5,091 licenses are annually issued for the sale of this drug in Bengal. It is very largely consumed in the districts mentioned in the margin.

1 Mymensigh.
2 Purneah.
3 Patna.
4 Shahabad.
5 Dacca.
6 Calcutta.
7 Bhaugulpore.
8 Monghyr.
9 Sylhet.
10 Sarun.
11 Rungpore.
12 Moorshedabad.
13 Chumparun.
14 Tirhoot.
15 Tipperah.
16 Backergunge.
17 24-Pergunnahs.
18 Cachar.
19 Maldah.
20 Gya.
21 Pubnah.
22 Chittagong.
23 Dinagepore.
24 Rajshahye.
25 Jessore.
26 Hooghly.
27 Bograh.
28 Cuttack.